

THE

# North-China Herald

AND

## SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 769. SHANGHAI, MARCH 15, 1882. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."**

### CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

**Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."**  
**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,**

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

- It Cures old Sores.
- Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
- Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
- Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
- Cures Scurvy Sores.
- Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
- Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
- Cures Glandular Swellings.
- Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.**

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co. tf 9

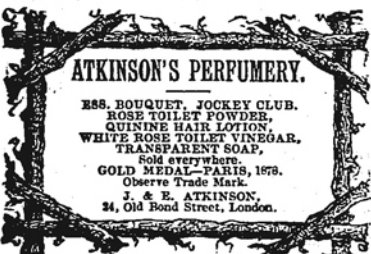
### NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China Herald* Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ASTLE GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the *North-China Herald* Office, and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOOD.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.



(4) alt. 26sc-62 8 27th Sept., 1881.

**GRIMAULT & Co.**  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,  
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIERNE, 8, PARIS.

### DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF Hypo-phosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES and NEVER IN QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottles, bearing the SIGNATURE, GRIMAULT & Co.

### GRIMAULT & CO'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

### DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO- PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES and to WET NURSES.

### ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes. ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

### SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA! GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

5my-82 16 6th May, 1881.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC** contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC** strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

**PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC** arouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly

invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

**TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.**—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER** will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER** is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

**LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER**—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands. LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

### LIVER COMPLAINTS.

**DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS** (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Horke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-83 56 25th March, 1880.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE.**

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

**A** DVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of **CHLORODYNE**, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

**CHLORODYNE** is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. **CHLORODYNE** acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

**CHLORODYNE** effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

**CHLORODYNE** is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of **CHLORODYNE**; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

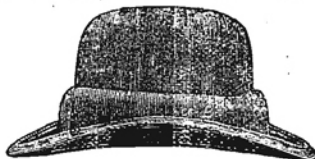
Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 7my-82 12 November 8th, 1881.

**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**

**W**HITE Heliotrope, Iblang-Iblang, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark:—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. 1ee-82 5 2nd Sept., 1881.

**ELLWOOD'S**

**PUNJAB**



**HAT.**

**A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,**

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

**ELLWOOD HELMETS.**

"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

**CAUTION.**—Purchasers should see that the Trade Mark—as below—is in each Hat.

**A NEW SOFT FELT**



**DOUBLE HAT,**

WITH AIR

CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

**ELLWOOD HELMETS.**

23ju-82 22

24th June, 1881.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**



In consequence of Imitations of **THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE** which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

*Lea & Perrins*



without which no bottle of the original **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE** is genuine.

Ask for **LEA and PERRINS' Sauce**, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14mr-83 9

15th March, 1882.

**ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT, EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.**

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

A Soft Foldable Double Hat especially suited for Sporting, Riding and Travelling.

THE MOST APPROVED SUN HAT IN INDIA.

Forwarded retail, Price, 23s. 6d., carriage free, to all ports called at by Peninsular and Oriental Royal Mail Steamers. To all other ports at minimum rates.



**ANDRÉ & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.**

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

**RECOMMENDATIONS from—**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India,  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.  
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.  
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.  
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.  
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDLEPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.  
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

**CAUTION.**—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRÉ & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

a-f 26my-82 17

27th May, 1881.



THE  
**North-China Herald**  
AND  
**SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.**

VOL. XXVIII., No. 769. SHANGHAI, MARCH 15, 1882. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

**CONTENTS.**

|                                                                |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c. |     |
| Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.           |     |
| LEADING ARTICLE—                                               |     |
| The Szechuen and Yunnan Trade .....                            | 269 |
| SUMMARY OF NEWS .....                                          | 270 |
| EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from Daily News):                        |     |
| The Russo-Chinese Treaty .....                                 | 276 |
| Nanking .....                                                  | 276 |
| The Telegraph in China .....                                   | 277 |
| The Proposed Company of Veteran Volunteers .....               | 278 |
| Sanitation .....                                               | 279 |
| Reviews—                                                       |     |
| The Customs Opium-Smoking Returns (Continued) .....            | 281 |
| The English-Mail Papers .....                                  | 282 |
| OUTPORTS, &c.—                                                 |     |
| Peking .....                                                   | 283 |
| Tientsin .....                                                 | 284 |
| Hongkong .....                                                 | 285 |
| Manila .....                                                   | 285 |
| Yokohama .....                                                 | 285 |
| Japan Items from the Native Papers .....                       | 286 |
| ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES .....                              | 287 |
| PUBLIC MEETINGS—                                               |     |
| The Municipal Council .....                                    | 288 |
| Trinity Cathedral .....                                        | 288 |
| China & Japan Marine Insurance Co. (In Liquidation) .....      | 289 |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. ....                             | 290 |
| AMUSEMENTS—                                                    |     |
| No. 1 Co., S.V.C., Monthly Challenge Cup .....                 | 290 |
| CORRESPONDENCE—                                                |     |
| Chinese Versions of the New Testament                          | 290 |
| Mr. Owen and Mr. Giles .....                                   | 292 |
| Survey of Hongkong .....                                       | 292 |
| The Methodist Book Concern .....                               | 292 |
| Chinese Telegraphs .....                                       | 292 |
| MISCELLANEOUS—                                                 |     |
| Trinity High School .....                                      | 293 |
| The Funeral of Capt. Murray .....                              | 293 |
| Telegraphic Communication between Hongkong and Canton .....    | 293 |
| LAW REPORTS—                                                   |     |
| Police Court—                                                  |     |
| S. Cosonie v. J. Joann .....                                   | 294 |
| U.S. Consular Court—                                           |     |
| Lee Chin-yu v. M. J. Holmes .....                              | 294 |
| Inquest—                                                       |     |
| Re Death of Pascal Martin at Chinkiang                         | 295 |
| COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—                    |     |
| Market Reports .....                                           | 296 |
| Exchange Quotations .....                                      | 300 |
| Share Quotations, &c. ....                                     | 300 |

**Miscellaneous Intelligence.**

**LATEST MAIL DATES.**

|                   |         |                 |         |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| England, .....    | Jan. 27 | Hankow, .....   | Mar. 10 |
| San Francisco, .. | 21      | Yokohama, ..... | Feb. 28 |
| Hongkong, .....   | Mar. 10 | Nagasaki, ..... | Mar. 7  |
| Tientsin, .....   | 8       | Foochow, .....  | 10      |

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.  
Hongkong, .....

Dec. 19 Received 24th Jan.  
Shanghai, .....

**BIRTH.**

At Lytham, Lancashire, on 18th January, the wife of Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR, of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

At No. 46, Broadway, Shanghai, in the presence of Judge O. N. Denny, U.S. Consul-General, and by the Rev. Wm. Boone, WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, to LAURA FRANCISKA, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Otto Hanisch, Esq.

At the Beth-El Synagogue, Shanghai, on Sunday, the 5th March, 1882, by J. M. Dayan, Esq., RACHAEL KATHERINE ISAAC, to SASSOON JACOB SOLOMON.

**DEATHS.**

At Shanghai, on the 9th March, Captain GEORGE MURRAY, a native of Edinburgh, aged 39 years.

At Chinkiang, on the 5th instant, PASCAL MARTIN, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, in the 32nd year of his age.

At London, on the 26th January, JULIA GRIMANI, the beloved wife of Thomas Francis Hughes, Imperial Maritime Customs, China.

**PASSENGERS.**

**DEPARTED.**

Per str. *Foochow*, for Amoy—Mr. J. Burg.  
Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm and two children, Messrs. R. Betzutz and Young Wy-ja. For Yokohama—Dr. H. M. Perkins, Messrs. J. Van Stappen, and E. Moon, Miss Inveen and Miss Lightfoot.

Per str. *Amoy*, for Hongkong—Messrs. Kenny and Foreman.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Dr. Murdoch.

Per str. *Kamchatka*, for Chefoo, &c.—Mr. G. Ruslirat.

Per str. *Hesperia*, for Hiogo—Miss Eilers.

For Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. Baffy and infant.

Per str. *Yehsin*, for Tientsin—Mr. Kuox.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Rev. W. L. Groves, and Mr. A. Bing. For Chefoo—Messrs. Wewel and Reihm.

Per str. *Kiangwan*, for Wuhu—Mr. R. H. Elias.

Per str. *Hingshing*, for Chefoo—Captain Getley.

Per str. *Haesan*, for Foochow—Mr. Street.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Tientsin—Capt. Luboc and Mr. J. S. Laisun. For Chefoo—Rev. L. H. Gulick and Mrs. Williams.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. T. B. Glover. For Kobe—Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Tisdall, Messrs. W. and H. Nelson, P. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fisher. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dodwell, Mr. J. F. Marfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hertz, Mr. H. Obell, Mlle. Olga Dubou and Mr. Krohn.

Per str. *Seewo*, for Swatow—Mr. Mauners.

Per str. *Leeyuen*, for Swatow—H.E. Ho, ex Minister at Tokio and suite.

**ARRIVED.**

Per str. *Tai-wo*, from Hankow—Messrs. Jerdein and Campbell.

Per str. *Deccan*, from London—Messrs. A. Matheson, H. Kuox and two Missionaries. From Hongkong—Lord Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, two infants and three servants, Messrs. R. G. Ogle and servant, H. T. Allan, S. J. Cutch and servant, R. H. Elias, Brandt and servant.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow, &c.—Mr. Bristow.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—H.E. Ho, wife and child, Mr. Chung, Mr. Inouye, Messrs. E. A. Phillips, Alston and A. Silverthorne.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Rose, Messrs. Ebell, Hutelings, Schluffenhauer and Markfeldt.

Per str. *Hingshing*, from Tientsin—Rev. Mr. Mills and two children.

Per str. *Kiangching*, from Hankow, &c.—Dr. Dean.

Per str. *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool via Hongkong—Miss Barry, and Mr. Vale.

Per str. *Haesan*, from Foochow—Mr. A. Ehlers.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin—Mr. Shew Tah Yen, Mr. Koulin, Mr. and Mrs. Startseff, and Mrs. Hopkins.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Rev. Dr. Williamson.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, from Hankow—Mr. Nelson.

**LEAVING.**

Per str. *Bangalore*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour, five children and amah, Messrs. H. A. Johnston and E. A. Phillips, Mrs. Allen. For Venice—Mr. R. B. Forman. For Hongkong—Mr. H. F. Wilkes.

**METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.**

| Day of Month. | Barometer. |        | Thermometer in shade. |      | Hygrometer at 9 A.M. |           | Wind.  |            | Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours. |
|---------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-----------|--------|------------|----------------------------------------|
|               | 8 A.M.     | 4 P.M. | Max.                  | Min. | Dry bulb.            | Wet bulb. | Force. | Direction. |                                        |
| Mar 8         | 30.30      | 43.0   | 49.0                  | 35.0 | 47.0                 | 44.0      | 3      | N.E.       | ..                                     |
| 9             | 30.25      | 45.5   | 52.5                  | 36.0 | 45.0                 | 42.0      | 1      | N.E.       | ..                                     |
| 10            | 30.20      | 50.0   | 62.0                  | 34.0 | 49.0                 | 46.0      | 2      | South      | ..                                     |
| 11            | 30.12      | 51.0   | 65.0                  | 39.0 | 50.0                 | 48.0      | 2      | W.S.W.     | ..                                     |
| 12            | 30.41      | 46.0   | 60.0                  | 39.0 | 44.5                 | 39.0      | 3      | E.N.E.     | ..                                     |
| 13            | 30.40      | 48.0   | 54.0                  | 34.5 | 47.0                 | 43.0      | 3      | N.N.E.     | ..                                     |
| 14            | 30.22      | 45.0   | 60.0                  | 35.0 | 43.5                 | 40.0      | 3      | South      | ..                                     |
| 15            | 30.10      | 50.0   | 60.5                  | 40.0 | 48.5                 | 44.0      | 2      | West       | ..                                     |

**EXPLANATION.**

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

**THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.**

AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street, San Francisco (Cal.). Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGRAVE & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by GEORGE STREET,

30, Cornhill,  
LONDON (E.C.)

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.15 P.M.

**The North-China Herald.**

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 15, 1882.

WE have, at various times during the last year, called attention to the trade with Szechuen and Yunnan by the Yangtze route. The extracts which we gave some months ago from the diary of a gentleman who accompanied a caravan from Bhamo to Lao-a-tan, in Yunnan, and from Mr. Spence's Annual Report on the trade of Ichang, showed how earnestly the Indian merchants were endeavouring to foster a

trade, and how greatly the Chinese merchants of Szechuen desired to see steamer communication established on the Upper Yangtze. General Mesny, in a note which we have reproduced from the *China Mail*, states that some Szechuen firms are about to try and open up an overland trade with Yunnan, through their own province, by means of transit passes. It may be true, as he says, that this trade is not likely to be profitable at the beginning, owing to causes with which we are quite familiar. It is not to be expected that the officials will see their Lekin, or any other revenue, interfered with, or their ancient, obstructive policy threatened, without making a determined struggle to preserve them. But it is evident that the Szechuen firms expect either to overcome the opposition of the officials to their enterprise, or that the exactions which will be levied will not be so heavy as to make success impossible; and probably this has been ascertained beforehand. Besides, the caravans from India to Yunnan have to pay many and heavy tolls to the petty chiefs through whose countries they pass, and it may be—though knowing the exactions which Chinese officials are capable of we are doubtful on this point—that in respect of squeezing the Indian route is at as great a disadvantage as that through Szechuen. It appeared to us last summer that there was a prospect of Chungking being opened to foreign trade within a reasonable time; indeed, rumours reached us that our Minister desired to mark his last period of office in China by personally taking part in the inaugural steam boat expedition. It is stipulated in the Chefoo Convention that British merchants will not be allowed to reside at that City or to open establishments or warehouses there so long as no steamers have access to the port, and that, “after a steamer has ascended the river so far, farther arrangements can be taken into consideration.” Now we have never understood that the Chinese authorities at Peking are averse to the opening of Chungking, while all testimony recently placed before the public shows that the merchants of Szechuen would welcome the establishment of steam communication with the ports on the Lower Yangtze. It is possible that Sir Thomas Wade, while these unending opium-negotiations are going on, does not care to see other parts of the Convention brought forward. But even discussions on opium-lekin cannot go on for ever. One of the parties to them will become ashamed of the futile delays, and insist upon some settlement being come to. That may happen almost any day, and then the ground will be clear for the ratification of the full Convention. It seems to us that the advantages which are more than likely to be derived from the opening of Chungking as a port of foreign trade, will be found to be the greatest of those conferred on foreigners and on

Chinese by that document. Our manufactures will be carried there at a great saving of time and money, and the consumption of them in Szechuen and the adjacent provinces will be greatly increased. The progress of the trade of Ichang in 1880 shows the benefits which steam communication has conferred on trade, and the assistant of Customs in charge there stated in his report for that year, that he anticipated that a million to a million and a half pieces of foreign textiles would pass through the port annually, for distribution in Szechuen and Yunnan, besides large quantities of cotton and other produce. Mr. Spence corroborated this view in his Consular report. And when we consider that the voyage by junks, which now take 30 days, would be shortened to two, three, four or five, by steamers, it is not too much to say that the development of trade which this celerity would give—to say nothing of additional safety and immunity from illegal exactions—would in a short time vastly increase the demand for foreign goods intended for the Szechuen markets and others that are now supplied from that province. Shanghai is the source from which all the goods required for these interior districts should be drawn. But it seems to us that there is a danger of part, at all events, of their supplies being obtained from India, unless means are provided by which the port of Chungking can be placed in communication by steam with Ichang. This can only be done by the construction of steamers specially adapted to the navigation of the Upper Yangtze. The dangers and difficulties of the eddies, rapids and gorges are tolerably well-known, as many descriptions of them have been published. None of them are of such a nature that skill and foresight cannot overcome them. The cost of constructing a suitable steamer as an experiment would not be large; it could be built here, and in these days of joint-stock enterprise there should be no difficulty in finding the necessary capital. Mr. Spence in his report states that the Szechuen merchants whether at Hankow, Ichang or Chungking are most anxious for regular steamers, are prepared to utilise them when they appear, and are in a position to give them regular employment. It appears to us that there is more than sufficient in this statement, supported as it is by other accounts to the same effect, to make it highly desirable that either by a public or a private company, a line of suitable steamers should be established here without loss of time. There have been rumours that the China Merchants Company would place a steamer on the river between Ichang and Chungking, when the latter port was opened to foreign trade. But even if they are prepared to do so that is no reason why British and other merchants of Shanghai should exclude themselves from participation in a trade which is

likely to be very profitable. Besides it is not in the least likely that the China Merchants Co. will do anything to hurry forward the opening of Chungking, whereas it is to the interest of foreigners that this should be done and done quickly.

### Summary of News.

VERY little public business of any importance has transpired since the date of our last issue. The Rev. Dr. Allen's scheme of education amongst the Chinese has now fairly commenced. Trinity High School, the first of the three proposed schools was opened on the 9th inst.; a report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The Annual General Meeting of the subscribers of Trinity Cathedral was held on Monday the 13th inst. The Chinese New Year season has been characterised this time by an unusually small number of fires both in the settlement and in the native city. A fire, however, broke out in the latter place on Monday evening and assumed terrible proportions before it could be got under. Full particulars are given elsewhere. Mlle. Olga Duboin has given two concerts in the Masonic Hall, when the attendance was very meagre. Willard's Wanderers continue to produce burlesques and farces to half-filled houses and disorderly audiences.

The English mail of 27th January arrived on the 9th inst., by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Deccan*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Bangalore*.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the “N.-C. Daily News.”)

London, 6th March.

Universal thanksgiving services have been held in Churches for the Queen's escape, and both Lords and Commons will move a congratulatory address to Her Majesty.

Maclean, the assassin, was formerly the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

7th March.

The House of Commons agreed to a motion by Sir Stafford Northcote refusing Bradlaugh's oath by 257 to 242.

8th March.

The House of Lords has read for the first time a Bill requiring Members of Parliament to declare their belief in God.

9th March.

An influential meeting at the Mansion House has adopted resolutions in favor of a Bi-metallic standard.

11th March.

The Speaker of the American House of Representatives has introduced a Bill to restrain the immigration of the Chinese.

The House of Commons agreed to Mr. Gladstone's Resolution by 303 to 235 condemning the Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Land Act.

The Emperor of Russia has expressed his displeasure at General Skobelev's speech.

Maclean, the attempter of the Queen's life, has been charged with high Treason.

13th March.

The Italian Consul at Tunis has protested energetically against the insecurity of life and property, which the Bey of Tunis is held responsible for.

The Chief Montsima has refused (repulsed?) the Boers with heavy loss.

Amongst the passengers who left by the s.s. *Sindh* we observe the names of the Right Rev. Bishop Schereschewski, Mrs. Schereschewski and family. The Bishop, who has been seriously ill for some time,

proceeds to Europe for a change of climate. We sincerely hope the trip will have the desired effect and that he may eventually be enabled to return to the scene of his labours in improved health.

The Rev. W. L. Groves took a temporary farewell of his congregation on Sunday evening. He expects to be back from Peking in about five weeks, Bishop Moule having kindly consented to take charge of the Cathedral in the meantime. The Dean's movements are, we believe, still a mystery.

We notice among the list of passengers per s.s. *Genkai Maru* from Japan, the name of Ho Ta-jên, late Chinese Minister to Tokio.

Hu, the Hangchow banker, left on Friday morning for Nanking to pay his respects to H.E. the Viceroy Tso.

His Excellency Ho and suite proceed to Swatow to-day by the s.s. *Leeyuen*.

We very deeply regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Thomas Francis Hughes, which took place a day or two before the departure of the English mail, after a fortnight's illness. Mrs. Hughes was intending to return to China with her husband by the mail of the 19th February. The immediate cause of her death, we are informed, was peritonitis.

The congregation of Union Chapel are soon to lose their place of worship, and provision will have to be made for a new building without loss of time. By way of a commencement, we hear that their energetic pastor, the Rev. A. J. Bamford, proposes to deliver a lecture at the Temperance Hall next Saturday on 'Macbeth,' the proceeds of which will be devoted to the building fund. Mr. Bamford is an excellent Shakespearian scholar, and we trust that his efforts will meet with cordial support from the community.

A Correspondent at Tientsin informs us that the Viceroy was expected back from Pao-ting Fu on the 14th instant, and that the accounts of his mother's health are considerably more encouraging.

We are informed that Mr. A. Robinson has been appointed legal adviser to the Municipal Council.

Mr. F. W. Lemarchand has been elected Chairman, and Mr. P. J. Hughes, H.M. Consul, Vice-Chairman, of the Shanghai General Hospital.

It is intimated that Mr. G. J. Morrison has been appointed Adjutant to the Shanghai Volunteers.

In the somewhat caustic letter we publish elsewhere on Mr. Giles's now celebrated article on 'The New Testament in Chinese,' the Rev. G. S. Owen challenges us personally to give the correct translation of the phrase

吾固告汝, which, he says on the authority of Mr. Giles, occurs in Chuang Tszé, and which does not mean "Verily I say unto you,"—"if Chuang Tszé uses words in their ordinary sense." This, we may remark in passing, is what Chuang Tszé very often does not. We confess that we do not remember where this passage occurs in the 'Divine Classic,' and have been unable so far to turn it up, either in the original or the published translation. It is the character

固, of course, which is the key-word. This is susceptible of various shades of meaning. According to two native dictionaries that we have consulted it has occasionally the force of 故, and means 'constantly,' 'persistently,' 'for a very long time past'; sometimes it is used for 再, 'again,' or 'for the second time'; and in other instances it occurs in the sense of 專, which means 'specially.' Without having the context before us, we should, in all deference to Mr. Owen, decide in favour of the rendering he condemns. We do not think that the sentence, as it stands, means either "I have been telling you this for a long time past," or "I tell you again,"

but simply "I tell you or say to you now in a special manner;" in Biblical language, "Verily." Literally the word means strongly; "I make a strong or emphatic assertion to you." But in such cases context is everything, and it may be that had we the whole passage before us we should decide differently.

The telegram we published last week about the new proposals which have been made to the British Government by China respecting opium, refers no doubt to the representations of Sir Thomas Wade with regard to the subject of his negotiations with the Viceroy of Chihli, mentioned some time ago by our Tientsin and Peking Correspondents. Nothing further, we presume, will be done here until instructions are received by Her Majesty's Minister from home.

We regret to hear that typhoid fever has made its appearance amongst the foreign community in Hongkew. Several cases have occurred during the past week, but no deaths have, as yet, been reported.

We have been asked to remind the public of the request made by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital some weeks ago that any persons having complaints against the working of that institution should communicate with them during the present month. There is every reason why this invitation should be responded to. The Hospital is an establishment of public importance, and it is imperative that it should be entirely free from suspicion of any sort or kind. Grave charges have been brought against the Sisters by a gentleman who avows himself prepared to substantiate his words; and though some of the complaints were, we think, of a trivial nature, and so far weakening to his case, there were others that are infinitely graver. The Trustees, we believe, are actuated in their present step solely by anxiety to see that justice is done; the names of their Correspondents will not be made public, and it is in the interest of both the Sisters and the community that the fullest investigation should be set on foot. This cannot be done completely unless those who have had practical experience of the working of the Hospital come forward with such evidence as it is in their power to give.

We hear that it was so warm at Peking at the date of last advices—the 8th inst.,—that some persons had actually discarded fires, and that others are beginning to make arrangements for temple-life at the Hills. This delightful phase of residence in Peking generally sets in about the end of May or the beginning of June. Sir Thomas and Lady Wade are expected to go to the Hills in a few weeks; the Hon. T. G. and Mrs. Grosvenor leave at the end of the present month for a tour round the ports; Mrs. Hart will probably start on her homeward journey about the 22nd inst.; and Mr. Donald Spence is likely ere long to be stationed in Shanghai.

Pao Yün, a well-known Grand Councillor, Grand Secretary, Chancellor of the Han-lin Yuen, and member of the Tsung-li Yamen, recently begged the Emperor to allow him to retire from two of the offices he holds, alleging that his great age and growing feebleness rendered him unfit for the discharge of his public duties. The Emperor, in reply, gave him a flat refusal, saying that "there are just now questions of great difficulty pending, and it is just at this time that he should exert himself to make some return for Our kindness to him. Pao Yün will not be permitted to relinquish his duties." The next day, this recipient of Imperial kindness—which consists, apparently, in insisting that a feeble old man should remain in the discharge of responsibilities he is anxious to be free from,—dutifully returns thanks to His Majesty for not being allowed to resign his appointments. The question naturally presents itself, what would Pao Yün have said if he had been allowed to do so?

A curious admission is made in a recent number of the *Peking Gazette*. As our readers are aware, sons and daughters are not unfrequently lauded in its columns for filial piety in cutting off their own live flesh and making broth of it for their parents; a process which, if we are to believe all we read, is often attended with very remarkable cures. In a Memorial from Li Ming-ch'ih, ex-Governor of Hunan, on the 29th January, great praise is bestowed upon a daughter of Tso Tsung-t'ang, who, although a lady of great mental power, to whose co-operation in study her husband's success in literature was greatly due, yet "imitated the ignorant of the people" in cutting flesh from her own arm in order to save her husband's life. Does the Government really regard this practice as characteristic only of the ignorant classes? If so, why are such cases published in the *Gazette* as authentic, and the stories of miraculous cures said to have been effected, accepted and sanctioned by Imperial Rescript?

It would be very interesting were we able to trace the origin of any one rumour which has obtained currency among the Chinese. How does it arise in the first instance? Was it purposely invented and set afoot with a definite object in view, or is it simply the outgrowth of gossip? There is a report now, industriously circulated among the official classes, that the Empress Regent has been poisoned. There is probably no foundation for it whatever, and very likely nobody knows anything about it in Peking. The *Shên Pao*, which is a very well-informed newspaper, has taken no notice of it; our own Correspondents at Tientsin and the Capital have not made the most distant reference to anything of the kind, nor has the subject been mentioned in the private telegrams which we constantly receive ourselves from the North. Yet the rumour is current in this neighbourhood, and it is reasonable to suppose that some believe it. Jealousy excited by the almost absolute power of an ambitious and strong-minded woman, and the startling indications of perfidy in the Palace that have recently been brought to light, both combine to lend some colour to it, and it is even possible that these two things, joined perhaps with details of which we are not in possession, may have actually given rise to the rumour in its present shape.

It is currently reported among the Chinese that the Cotton Goods Guild has prohibited the use of the telegraph between this and Tientsin to all dealers and brokers in piece-goods. Any Chinese dealer or broker using the telegraph for business purposes subjects himself to a heavy fine, said to be \$1,000, or the usual penalties which the Guilds impose upon their contumacious members. This, if true, goes very far to explain why the line between this and the North has been unprofitable. We sincerely hope that H.E. Li Hung-chang will direct a strict enquiry to be made into the truth of the rumour which we now give, and we have little doubt he will do so. It would ill consort with his dignity that a trading guild should be able to prevent the Chinese from employing the line which he may be said to have been the means of introducing into the interior of the Empire.

It is rumoured that the Taotai of Shanghai is in very great disfavour with the Viceroy Tso Tsung-t'ang. We have not been informed as to the cause of this, beyond the fact that as a protégé or adherent of Li Hung-chang the Taotai is obnoxious to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang. The redoubtable conqueror of the North-west is credited with the intention of uprooting and destroying the influence of his great rival, and is said to be bent on getting rid of all the officials in his own provinces, who owe their position to the favour of Li. He must be very powerful indeed, if he hopes to be able to nominate a partizan



of his own to the Taotanship of Shanghai, as, we believe, this important post is one that has been left to Li's disposal, at all events in recent years. If Tso really intends war to the death with Li and his party, it is very probable that his appointment to Nanking was really the pitfall which his adversaries were said to have dug for him, when he made himself too troublesome at Peking last autumn. And it looks as if he were walking straight into it.

Another proof of the true policy of China with regard to the opium-question has recently been forthcoming. The *Hsin Pao* of Friday last contained an article advocating the growth of native opium. Hitherto the officials have contented themselves with sighing over the spread of cultivation, and deploring in pathetic terms their total inability to put a stop to it. We now find the official Chinese organ openly recommending it; a bold step, considering the present critical condition of affairs with regard to the question at issue. It is clear that the public opinion in China is being carefully trained to approve of opium-cultivation, and the mask will soon be thrown off altogether. A case in point occurs to us as we write. Between Chia-hsing (or Kashing) and the sea there lies a stretch of land, which, from its marshy and unhealthy nature, was long useless for agricultural purposes. For years it lay waste, no grain being able to thrive upon it. Some time ago, however, somebody conceived the happy notion of planting it with the poppy; and it is now one vast poppy-field, many miles in extent, covered with flowers to which the soil is eminently adapted, and yielding most satisfactory returns to the cultivators.

The further we push our researches into the history of opium in China, the clearer becomes the evidence that England is not responsible for having introduced the drug into this country. It is commonly supposed that opium was brought here first by the agents of the East India Company. As long ago, however, as the 7th year of Yung Cheng, 1730 A.D., opium-smoking and the keeping of opium-shops were prohibited by Imperial Decree, and punishments appointed for offenders. It may be accepted as a fact, therefore, that the habit has existed in China for upwards of one hundred and fifty years, and that it was firmly rooted long before the East India Company brought opium to Canton.

The *Shên Pao* has excited the ire of a certain Hsueh-t'ai or Examiner by publishing an article from a discontented candidate for the degree of *hsin-tsai*, complaining of undue and illegal severity on the part of the Examiner, and alleging that, after having written such essays as entitled them to their degree, the students were compelled to write others, which, being considered less satisfactory, deprived them of the honour they had already fairly earned. The Examiner, on reading this, drew up a long and indignant remonstrance in the form of a proclamation, which he requested the magistrate of the Mixed Court to forward to the *Shên Pao* office through Her Majesty's Consul; and it is now published by the editor. The remarks of the *Shên Pao* in reply are we think satisfactory, inasmuch as we are informed that the custom referred to has become obsolete, and should not have been revived. The Editor also adds that what he said was of general application, and not aimed at any individual in particular.

We notice that in Sunday morning's *Hsin Pao*, under the heading of Translations of Telegraphic News, there is an account of the late attempt to assassinate the Queen, with a notice of previous attempts. The Queen is spoken of as 女主, Female Ruler, as if she were the petty chief of some tributary tribe; and we call the attention of the editor of the *Hsin Pao* to the discourtesy. The proper title of Her

Majesty is 大英國大君主, to which might be added 印度后帝, which stands for Empress of India. The times of ignorance in China we were content to wink at; but no such plea can be urged at present. We should be sorry to think that a direct insult has been intended, and to obviate any such uncertainty it is to be hoped that the *Hsin Pao* will exercise more discretion in future.

We understand that the appeal against the judgment recently given in the case of Morris and Co. v. the Union Insurance Society will not be proceeded with.

We very cordially agree with the views expressed by a Correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, respecting the proposed survey of Hongkew. It is difficult to perceive why a large sum of money should be expended by the Ratepayers for this object when they already pay a handsome salary to the Municipal Surveyor, who certainly ought to be competent to do such work with a proper amount of assistance, and it is to be hoped that the Council will give the matter their careful consideration.

The proposal to put the new organ at the eastern end of Trinity Cathedral, thereby blocking up the main entrance and affording ingress and egress by side-doors only, is, we think, a very good one. The position would be more symmetrical than if the instrument were placed in the northern transept, besides being much better for the sound. It would, too, have another advantage. By removing the organ and choir to the east end, more encouragement would be given the congregation to join in the singing. At present the choir is too isolated for congregational purposes, and the change so far would be most desirable. The eastern window would of course still be unobstructed.

The announcement that Dean Butcher has claimed a further extension of leave for the space of a year from the end of February has no doubt taken many persons by surprise. The warm expressions used by the Dean in letters to many of his friends with reference to his Shanghai congregation, and his urgent requests that those to whom he wrote should contradict all that had been said respecting his alleged reluctance to return, all seemed to point to the fact that he might be expected back among us some time during the spring. When, therefore, he announced briefly, in reply to a communication from the Trustees of the Cathedral, that his return at the appointed time was "impossible," and with equal laconism asked them to make renewed arrangements with the Rev. W. L. Groves, a feeling of surprise was not unnatural. Mr. Groves, as is well known, has long been desirous of becoming a missionary. While in Hongkong, he began to study the Cantonese dialect with a view to carrying out that project in the South; though now, we believe, the contemplated scene of his labours is to be either in the Northern or the Central diocese of China. His acceptance of another year's engagement, although, under the circumstances, most fortunate for Shanghai, is probably not unattended with inconvenience to himself, having, at any rate, involved the indefinite postponement of his previous plans; and our thanks are all the more due to him on this account. It is to be hoped that, supposing the Dean does eventually return, some arrangement might be made by which Mr. Groves could continue to participate in the Cathedral services and carry on his mission-work in connection with one of the Church Societies at the same time. It is easy to understand that Cairo may be a very agreeable place of residence to Dean Butcher. It is comparatively near to England, its climate suits him, the society is good, the place itself is situated in a country in which the Dean has always felt the keenest interest, and it therefore affords the best

opportunities to him for carrying out those literary projects with respect to Egypt that he has cherished for so many years. All this is easy to sympathise with and understand; and after the Dean's fifteen or sixteen years of service in Shanghai, a neighbourhood which could not possibly present many features of interest to him, no one, surely, will grudge him his well-earned holiday in a more congenial sphere. But there is no doubt that an uncertainty prevails as to the reality of the Dean's wish to come back at all, and a feeling exists that he may be looking upon his cure in China in the light of a convenient refuge on which to fall back in the event of nothing more agreeable offering itself at home.

The Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, upon making his rounds on Thursday morning, was alarmed at finding the ward on the second floor full of smoke and the skirting board and a portion of the flooring on fire. After removing the patients to a place of safety, he discovered that a beam of wood had been built into the flue that passes up from the first floor. The fire below had ignited it, and it had spread to the flooring of the room above. Meanwhile the police had been sent for, and with their extinguishers succeeded in arresting the spread of the mischief. This timely discovery prevented what otherwise might have proved a terrible disaster. It is fortunate that the beam did not catch fire at night; but how is it that architects so constantly allow wood to be inserted in such dangerous proximity to chimneys? In the present instance the wood had been in actual contact with the smoke and sparks ever since the day the fires were first lit.

About 8 o'clock last Wednesday morning an attempt at suicide was made by a young Chinaman who, for the last ten days, had been living in a native lodging house in Canton Road. It appears that he very quietly loaded a revolver, presented the muzzle against himself between the pit of the stomach and the abdomen, and pulled the trigger. He must have been holding the weapon pointing downwards in an oblique direction, as the bullet passed through and came out at the left side a little above the hip. So coolly had the affair been planned that the other occupants of the house had no idea that anything of the kind was going on until they heard the report of the revolver. They immediately rushed to the unfortunate man's assistance, and reported the circumstance to the Police, by whom he was at once removed to the Shantung Hospital where medical assistance was promptly rendered. No reason can be assigned for the rash act as the man persistently refuses to answer all enquiries. Some assert that he had previously manifested symptoms of insanity, whilst others pronounce him to be perfectly sane. He is a native of Manchuria and is said to be the son of a small mandarin. He continues in a precarious condition, his recovery being doubtful.

The first meeting of the Union Church Building Committee was held on Monday night. We believe that Dr. Johnston was elected Chairman, E. Cameron, Esq., Treasurer, and J. Buchanan, Esq., Secretary. A hopeful and hearty feeling pervaded the meeting and after disposing of one or two items of business, the members of it shewed the earnestness of their spirit by putting down their names and giving the inevitable subscription list a good start.

Curio Street, which is situated between the North Gate of the city and the thoroughfare leading to the tea-gardens, has again been destroyed. A fire broke out there on Monday afternoon about four o'clock, and the flames spread with great rapidity. A dense column of smoke was soon seen rolling over the Settlement, and the spectacle inside the walls was striking in the extreme. The North and North-west Gates were blocked up by a stream of natives

bearing miscellaneous articles of furniture, handsome specimens of chinaware and cloisonné, clothing, and valuables generally. The walls were lined with a dense throng of natives, while underneath there was a scene of the wildest confusion. In a very short space of time the flames had burnt their way to within a hundred paces of the guard-house, and the sight from this point was magnificent. The building was almost deserted, and the open casements afforded an uninterrupted view of the burning street, which presented the appearance of a sheet of fire. The houses on both sides of the way were wrapped in flames, which seemed to pour out of the windows like cascades. Gangs of firemen rushed as fast as the crowd would permit in and out of the Gate carrying their useless water-buckets, replenished ever and anon at the neighbouring creek; the soldiers on guard added to the confusion by beating every one in their reach over the head with their wooden wands; the discordant braying of a trumpet incited the firemen to renewed exertions, and a mandarin—of what rank we were not able to discover—appeared upon the scene after the fire had been burning over an hour to keep things lively by his inspiring presence. An enormous amount of damage had been done, when the French fire-engine 'Torrent' made its appearance, and, stationed upon the other side of the creek, was at last got into play. A thin but eventually effectual stream of water was directed towards the western side of the conflagration—which had spread considerably in the meantime—and from this moment the flames were steadily though very gradually subdued. The buckets were of no use; the dense crowd which had collected in the gateway prevented the free passage of the water-carriers, and a great portion of the water was spilt before it got as far as the burning houses. As a spectacle, the conflagration was well worth seeing. The bright orange-coloured haze presented a beautiful contrast to the pale blue of the sky, and myriads of crimson sparks floated up in the air, losing themselves in the dense blackness of the smoke-clouds that rolled heavily to the westward. It was fortunate that at a critical period, the wind shifted, and so saved the guard-house. At one time it appeared that nothing could have intervened. The flames were marching swiftly and steadily down the street, and as we stood in the upper storey the air was already hot with the approaching fire. Of the origin of the disaster we are not accurately informed, though we have heard it stated that the cause was the usual upsetting of a lamp. The destruction to property must have been very great, as but few effects, comparatively speaking, were rescued. The curio-shops in the city are unfortunate, the very same street having been similarly destroyed in the month of October 1876. The Chinese, as is their wont, turned out in thousands to witness the sight, and some dozens of foreigners were to be seen mingling with the crowd both on the walls and in the streaming streets.

The spectacle which presented itself to us yesterday afternoon when we visited the place may not inaptly be described as an abomination of desolation. On arrival at the north gate some difficulty was experienced in effecting an entrance, in consequence of the large number of Chinese passing in and out. The Celestials are ever on the *qui vive* for a fire, and this one seems have drawn together a large concourse of them from far and near. After something more than an ordinary amount of crushing and squeezing, and after being very conveniently carried off our feet for a few yards without the trouble of walking, we found ourselves within the North Gate of the city, where we were immediately surrounded by a host of Chinese of all ages and conditions, who for the most part looked as if soap and

water were unknown luxuries to them. A few paces forward brought us to the object of our visit. The fire seems to have had its own way with a vengeance. Not only a street but a whole district has been laid waste. Over an area of several acres, not a single building has escaped; the walls of the houses in most instances still stand, but the roofs and woodwork are completely destroyed. Save for the barricades of bamboo which were speedily set up, all traces of streets would have been lost. Within the spaces which yesterday were shops, parlours, kitchens, etc. scarcely any semblance of human habitation remains; nothing is to be seen but heaps of bricks, charred wood, ashes and sundry broken pieces of furniture. Chinese houses vary so much in size that it is difficult to judge how many have been destroyed; but at a rough estimate the number cannot be far short of three hundred. The embers are still smouldering and will probably continue to do so for two or three days, unless it happens to rain; but there is no danger of any further damage being sustained as the fire has literally burnt itself out, and has laid waste everything that could possibly come within its range. The fire engines which turned out, and the other means which were resorted to were no doubt effective to a certain extent, but it must have been utterly impossible to have brought anything like an adequate stream of water to play on the flames. As we have already said the crowd was immense; but the majority of them were not idle: something more than curiosity must have prompted their attendance as we observed large numbers most industriously engaged in searching and turning over the heaps of bricks and rubbish in and around the dismantled houses. What was the object of their search or what they expected to find we are unable to say; but their labour appeared to be in vain for no one seemed to secure anything of value in return for his pains. No lives are said to have been lost. This we are inclined to doubt; such a conflagration could scarcely have taken place amongst Chinese without somebody falling a victim in one way or another.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that the annual subscription to the Telephone Exchange has been reduced to one hundred dollars. Both Telephone services are now upon an equal footing as regards price, and it only remains for them to come to such an understanding as will enable subscribers to the one to place themselves in communication with subscribers to the other. This would redound not only to the convenience of the public but to the interest of the companies. Two enterprises in a position of mutual rivalry will scarcely be able to do much good in so comparatively small a place as Shanghai.

The Report of the Hongkong Ice Co. for last year states that the net profit has been \$20,635.18. A dividend of ten per cent. is proposed, absorbing \$12,500; the reserve fund is to be credited with \$6,250 and a balance of \$1,885.18 carried forward.

Shareholders in the old Canton Insurance Office, now in liquidation, are requested to furnish the Liquidators with a list of their contributions for last year. Returns of these which are not rendered before 15th April will be made up by the Office.

General Mesny writes, from Tientsin under date 21st ultimo, to the *China Mail* as follows:—"I have been asked by Szechuan firms to open up trade with Yunnan on the Transit Pass system, *via* Hankow and Chung-King. I had thought of doing so from Hongkong, *via* Canton; but unfortunately I have not sufficient capital, and did not receive any encouragement from any one in your quarter, probably because I am not known in South China as a merchant or trader, and had not the usual means at my disposal to make a favourable impression on the commercial community

of your port. At the same time, I firmly believe, as I told you before, that Kuang-si, part of Yunnan, and part of Kuei-chou could be supplied with foreign merchandise much better from Hongkong than from anywhere else. The French, you may notice, are now endeavouring to do business in these parts; and a French gentleman is here, I am told, trying to obtain a passport." The 'Pioneer' concludes his note by an expression of regret that the Colonial merchants should not encourage the trade from Hongkong to Yunnan *via* Canton. General Mesny adds, however, that the trade is not likely to be a profitable business to begin with, on account of the officials objecting to be deprived of their lekin revenue.

The proposed establishment of a line of telegraph between Hongkong and Canton is one more step in advance. The prospectus will be found in another column. The *Daily Press* says regarding the undertaking:—"We understand that the projected Canton and Hongkong Telegraph Company will not be constituted under the local Ordinance but will be a Chinese Company with unlimited liability. The headquarters of the company are to be at Canton. The line, with the exception of a short cable to connect it with the mainland, is to be an overland line."

We hear that a telegram has been received announcing that the San Francisco Court has reversed the decision in the case of the *Condor* and the *Ping-on*, which was appealed from the U.S. Consular Court in April, 1880, judgment having been entered for the owners of the *Condor*.

Captain Wallace of the s.s. *Yungching*, states in his report that he left Newchwang on the 11th, when the ice was breaking, and it was unsafe to remain as there were large masses of ice floating about.

Capt. Deville of the s.s. *Wenchow* states in his report that he arrived at Newchwang bar at 6 p.m. on the 9th inst., when no ice was seen. On the following day he proceeded up the river and found it frozen across, there being no clear water above the Custom House.

The sentence of Guiteau to capital punishment has been confirmed. We had not heard that any sentence had been passed. The prisoner is to be executed on the 30th of June.

We have received the last number of Mr. Owen Aratoon's *Calcutta Magazine*. To those who look for any local colouring this periodical will be disappointing. It consists of rather watery articles on vague generalities, interspersed with little stories of the goody-goody order. "The Gentlewoman"; "The Period of Engagement"; "Self Love"; "Our Girls"; "A Woman's Question"; "An Old Girl"; "Christmas," by Noah Chick; these headings will give a fair idea of the contents of the February issue, which cannot be called interesting to intelligent readers. In our search for something distinctively Indian we came upon a chapter entitled "Indian Retrospect," expecting not unnaturally to find a summary of Indian matters for the previous year. It consists however of a feeble homily on recreation, a paragraph about Nicholas Crouch, (the author of 'Kathleen Mavourneen') an anecdote of George Eliot's childhood, a foolish column or two on "A Girl's First Love," and some not very interesting details of the present fashion in ladies' dresses. What all this has to do with an Indian Retrospect we are at a loss to conceive. Of the forty-one pages of which the number consists, eighteen are devoted to press-notices and advertisements; and these are the only items that have anything "Indian" about them at all.

The following Ministerial changes in the Cabinet at Tokio are spoken of, in a *Yokohama contemporary*, as probable, on the authority of the *Akebono Shimibun*:—Mr. Matsukata, now Finance Minister, will be appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce: Mr. Yoshida, Minister to

the United States, will succeed him: General Oyama, Minister of War, will serve as Envoy in some foreign country; and General Saigo, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will take his place in the War Office. According to another report, Mr. Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, may be transferred to the Finance Department.

Recent Japanese papers have many references to the condition of the National Banks. These concerns have had a hard time of it during the New Year settlement, and though none of them appear to have succumbed, it is evident that some of them have only been kept in existence by the support which they managed to procure. The native newspapers and public seem to be alarmed, as they perceive clearly that the failure of even one or two banks might bring on a crisis in the whole finance and currency of the country. The *Japan Gazette* of 23rd ult. contains a translation from the *Nippon Rikken*, in which we find it stated: "One or two of these institutions in Osaka are liable to close up at any moment, and one bank in particular is attracting the attention of the authorities. \* \* As nearly all the banks throughout the Empire are constantly short of funds it is no wonder that a few in Osaka are pressed; but if one bank fails the public will lose confidence in all." A few days later the same paper has a rumour from a Japanese newspaper that one of these banks has arranged with a company for a loan or deposit at 15 per cent. per annum. These difficulties may, of course, be explained to some extent as having been brought on by the Japanese custom, which is similar to the Chinese, of a great annual settlement of all outstanding, but it is evident that the troubles of the National banks have been severer this year than heretofore. The *Gazette* says of these concerns that Japan is now burdened with 152 of them whose danger to the community may be gathered from the fact that the mean capital is 162,000 yen, the equivalent of about £18,375, the note issue of each being 80 per cent. of its capital. The only one of them which has a capital sufficient to give it a claim to the title of a bank is the 15th National, the capital of which is 1,500,000 yen or £165,000. Yet this one the *Gazette* says is neither more nor less than a loan society, and it gives its accounts to prove this, as they do fully. The wonder is, not that there should now be some alarm about these swarms of so-called banks, but that the whole system has not broken down long ago.

Before Governor Hennessy's departure two addresses were presented to him, one by a deputation from the Chinese community and the other from the Portuguese Civil Service employés. The former praised his generous treatment of the Chinese, a state of things which, it says, has never before happened, and his financial ability, which enriched the Treasury every year with tens of thousands of dollars. In consequence of the many blessings which he has been the means of procuring for or bestowing on the Chinese, the framers of the address were constrained out to break into verse in commemoration of the event. He is called grand and lofty, a pillar of the State, and possessing a high character which is well known in London,—which is one true statement at least,—and so on through sixteen lines. The *Press* says that it was noticed that, as a special act of courtesy, His Excellency insisted on accompanying the deputation to the outer hall, where he again took leave of them individually. The address from the Portuguese was less flowery. In acknowledging it Sir Pope Hennessy could not refrain from one of those allusions to his predecessors in office the bad taste of which have done so much to damage him in the eyes of Englishmen who have kept aloof from the petty squabbles that seem inevitable in a small community like that of Hongkong. It appears

that the Duke of Newcastle instructed Sir John Bowring to appoint Mr. D'Almada e Castro Colonial Secretary of the Island, and that Sir John did not do so. Sir Pope told the deputation who brought the address that he would have carried out the orders of a wise and good man like the Duke of Newcastle. Surely there was no need to draw this contrast between himself and a dead Governor. We notice that only one merchant, the Hon. P. Ryrie, is mentioned as having seen the Governor off.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of Hongkong held on the 7th inst. after the departure of Governor Hennessy, the swearing in of the following officials was gone through:—The Hon. M. S. Tonnochy as Administrator, the Hon. W. M. Deane as Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. S. Barff as Acting Colonial Treasurer.

The Supreme Court of Hongkong has pronounced judgment in the case of Lee Tak Cheong v. Duddel, a report of which we gave some time since. It was a suit for the specific performance of a contract for the sale by the defendant to the plaintiff of certain property. The Chief Justice reviewed the evidence at great length and said that although Mr. Guedes had exceeded his instructions in some particulars he had not done so in such a way as to vitiate the contract. Mr. Justice Russell said that if Mr. Guedes was not in receipt of instructions to sell no one would be safe in acting on telegraphic instructions. The judgment was that the plaintiff was entitled to his verdict for specific performance. Costs were granted.

It is stated by the *China Mail* that the Siamese Government is trying to induce the Provincial Government of British Burmah to lay telegraph wires between Moulmein and Zaheir, or Rahang, a large town on the Meinam, which the Siamese authorities undertake to place in communication with Bangkok. Our contemporary regards a telegraph line along the valley of the Meinam as a foregone conclusion, and considers the northerly line, though fifty miles longer, is preferable to the southerly wire connection—between Tavok and Bangkok—which is now said to be in progress between the two countries.

A paragraph in the *China Mail* says that anxiety was being felt for the safety of the United States Flag-ship *Richmond*. She arrived at Yokohama on this day (13th) fortnight, after a passage of 171 days.

The *Daily Press* says:—We learn that the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital received a telegram on Saturday, the 4th inst., from the Chinese Commercial Club at San Francisco to the following effect:—"Great excitement against so many Chinese coming here: you must stop them or great trouble for us."

In a leader on the Bill to restrict Chinese immigration into the United States, which has been reported and is likely to become law, the *Daily Press* has the following:—

Large numbers of Chinese are now leaving for Portland, Oregon, their ultimate destination being British Columbia, where they will be employed in the construction of the new Canadian Trans-Pacific Railway. This great work, which will take several years to complete, cannot fail to have a great influence on the fortunes of the vast Dominion, as it will hasten the development of its resources, agricultural and mineral. As the population is sparse and likely to be so for the next decade or two, we should imagine there will be a good field for Chinese labour in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. We only hope that the Caucasian population there will not prove as ungenerous as the Californians, or perhaps it would be more just to say the riff-raff that control the elections there.

The *China Mail* thus describes the route which Mr. Colquhoun and his companion Mr. Wahal intend to take on their journey from Canton to Rangoon:—

Taking the course of the Sikiang river, Mr. Colquhoun will cross the Kwangsi-Kwangtung

boundary about twenty miles West of Wuchau, and, following the same river up to its junction with the Yu near Sin-chau, take its South-westerly bend around Hwang-chiu to Nan-ning. Thence proceeding North-west along the same river to its ultimate source somewhere near Kwang-nan, in a mountain pass on the confines of Yunnan and Kwangsi, in about Lat. 24° N. and Long. 105° E. In this stretch of the river he will have to pass through the towns of Yung-kang, Kohoa, Kwei-teh, and Tien, all in the Province of Kwang-si. It is necessary to caution readers regarding a difficulty that might arise in the river-cartography of China, viz., that different reaches of a river have local names, which sometimes create confusion as to the designation of the parent stream. From Kwang-nan, should all go well, Mr. Colquhoun will proceed South-West to Kaihua, distant about seventy miles, and from thence nearly due West to Yuen-kiang. In doing so, he will cross Dupuis' Red River Expeditionary route of 1870, a little below Lin-ngan, which is in Lat. 23° 30' N. At Yuen-kiang (in Long. 102° E.) on the same parallel, he will meet Garnier's famous Meikong Exploration track of 1867-68. Following it for some distance, he will diverge South-East at Park to the "emporium" of Sz'uan (Emok). From thence he intends travelling in a nearly parallel course to that of Garnier, for a distance of about 120 miles South-West—crossing the Meikong about thirty miles South of the important trade centre of Kiang-Hung, in the very southernmost limit of Yunnan, on the foreign boundary of China. Continuing in the same direction, Mr. Colquhoun will cross Garnier's track in Lat. 21° N. and Long. 100° 30' E., and then everything permitting, reach Zimmé (Kiang-mai) on the Meinam. Kiang-Hung is in the Shan States tributary to Burma, while Zimmé is in those under the protection of Siam. The same course from Zimmé as that followed from Emok, will take Mr. Colquhoun—we trust safely and successfully—to Moulmein.

Mr. Colquhoun wrote from Hsi-chiang on the 10th February, and further letters from him from Nan-ning Fu were over due in Hongkong at last date.

We are glad to see that the *Straits Times* has been authorized to contradict the Report, which the *China Mail* said was current in Hongkong, to the effect that some action on the part of the Spaniards had necessitated a call for naval assistance from North Borneo. The former paper adds that the communication between Spaniards and the officers of the British North Borneo Company have hitherto been of a most satisfactory nature.

The friends of bi-metallism in Europe are bestirring themselves. In addition to what has been done in London by the new Monetary Standard Association we see it stated by a contemporary that it was reported, we presume in England, that notice had been given of a motion to be brought forward on the third reading of the Imperial Budget, proposing that Germany should come to an understanding with the other Powers in regard to the introduction of an international bi-metallic standard. Our contemporary says further, that an association has been formed in Berlin with the object of promoting this object. Its members include many deputies of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet belonging to the Conservative, Free Conservative, and Centre Parties. Vienna papers state that, in view of the approaching re-assemblage of the Monetary Conference at Paris in accordance with the terms of the adjournment last year, steps are being taken for a thorough discussion of the question with special reference to the regulation of the Austro-Hungarian currency. The Austrian Ministry of Finance has recently addressed the Hungarian Ministry on the subject, and it is again reported that each Government will appoint an independent commission to consider the question specially in relation to the affairs of its own section of the Empire. No authority is given for these statements, but they are probable.



Statistics, up to the end of 1881, show that the production of silk manufactures at Paterson N.J. reached the value of \$16,000,000; and that 15,000 people were employed in the various processes.

Russia is evidently bent, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, on making herself a strong naval power in the Pacific. A large torpedo manufactory for Vladivostok is nearly complete and a purchase of £6,000 worth of machinery abroad has been sanctioned. The Dockyard authorities at Cronstadt have been making duplicates of the machinery for the new establishment, and these will be sent out next spring.

News of a startling nature about the land we live in frequently reaches us from London. The following remarkable paragraph appears in a recent number of the *Times*:—

#### EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA.

Intelligence reached Plymouth on Monday from Yokohama of a destructive earthquake in China. The news, which was despatched from Yokohama on December 25th, coming by way of San Francisco and New York, is exceedingly meagre. It simply announces the fact that a severe earthquake had occurred in the district of Kanteon, and that more than 250 people had been killed.

We must confess that we never heard of the earthquake that is here spoken of any more than we ever heard of such a place as Kanteon. It is possible that the British Jupiter refers to the catastrophe that was reported some months ago from Cochinchina; but there is no knowing.

A rather smart rap over the knuckles is administered to Sir Rutherford Alcock by the correspondent of a London journal, who, judging from the signature A. E. M., is doubtless the Rev. A. E. Moule. The letter in which this is conveyed speaks for itself, and requires no comment from us. "I might affirm," writes A. E. M., "that history itself dissents from Sir Rutherford's historical review of our intercourse with China. I might assert that Sir Henry Pottinger, who negotiated the Treaty after the war of 1841, admitted that 'the trade in Opium was the great cause of the war.' And with reference to Chinese feeling amongst all classes, I might make bold to offer the experience of twenty years. But of what avail would such statements be? They would be set aside as the 'loose statements' of a mere 'missionary.' Allow me, therefore, to set against Sir Rutherford Alcock an authority whose name and influence will carry at least equal weight. Sir Rutherford is held to have proved last night that 'there is not a tittle of evidence to show that the Chinese Government possesses either the inclination or the power to put a stop to the use of Opium.' By the side of this statement read what follows:—'He had no doubt that the abhorrence expressed by the Government and the people of China for Opium, as destructive to the Chinese nation, was genuine and deep-seated; and he was also convinced that the Chinese would have no difficulty in suppressing the cultivation in China, if Britain would give up the Opium revenue, and suppress the cultivation in India.' Who made that statement? It was made in evidence communicated to the Viceroy of India by Sir Rutherford Alcock himself!"

The Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to reopen the enquiry into the loss of the *Doterel* in consequence of evidence given by Mr. Ford, late caulker's mate of the ship. On the day after the news was received of the accident to the *Triumph*, Ford was watching a painter preparing a chest in Devonport dockyard. According to the *Times* "he was struck by the smell of the composition which the painter was applying, and asked him the name of it. The painter replied, "This is xerotine sicative, the stuff that caused the explosion on board the *Triumph*." Ford remarked at once, "How extraordinary! That is the smell of the same compo-

sition that some of the men broke a jar of on the night before the *Doterel* was blown up." Ford's observations led to his being examined before Admiral Sir Houston Stewart. He now stated that on the evening before the explosion on board the *Doterel* two bluejackets were sent down the mast-hole, which was used as a spare carpenter's store, in order to bring up two blocks. There they found a jar, the contents of which no one on board was acquainted with. The jar was full of some liquid, and would hold from seven to eight gallons. In order to get at the blocks the seamen referred to had to disturb the jar, and in replacing it it slipped from their grasp and became cracked. The first lieutenant going his rounds that evening smelt something, and called Ford's attention to the fact that something was escaping below. Ford then smelt the composition for the first time, and was told to investigate the matter in the morning. On the vessel being moored in the Straits of Magellan in the morning, the painter's mate and plumber's mate were sent below to ascertain the cause of the effluvia, and on coming up they reported to Ford that the great earthenware jar kept below was cracked, and its contents were leaking into the bilges. They brought up the broken jar and were directed to empty the contents into a can. The empty jar was then tossed overboard. There was no idea of throwing over the broken jar because of possible danger, because no one had the faintest notion that the evaporation was dangerous. The plumber's mate informed Ford that the composition was lying to the depth of half an inch in the mast-hole. A considerable quantity of it, however, must have run aft along the watercourse underneath the floor flat of the foremost powder magazine. This was the magazine which was destroyed, the after magazine being found uninjured by the divers. Ford left instructions for the men to go below to clean up the mess, and proceeded over the port gangway to work on the stage. While he was so engaged the disaster occurred. He heard two distinct explosions, and just before the second explosion the flames came out of the ship's side abaft the funnel. The flame shot out like the flash of a gun, and he considered that was due to the explosion of the powder magazine. "Xerotine sicative is a 'patent drier' of a highly inflammable nature, and it now appears that the Admiralty issued an order in May last directing that great care should be exercised in the use and stowage of these materials. This order could not have reached Captain Evans of the *Doterel* until after destruction of the ship; besides, Ford states that no one on board knew what were the contents of the jar.

The scheme for the canal through Lake Nicaragua appears to be making progress in America. A company is said to have been formed in New York of which General Grant, Mr. Ten Broek, Mr. Jewett and Mr. Clymer are promoters; the capital is to be five millions sterling. Application for special powers is to be made to the Legislature, and the United States are to be asked to guarantee 3 per cent. per annum, on the subscribed capital, for twenty years.

The Agent sent to the United States and Canada by the Calcutta Tea Syndicate has reported on the prospects of Indian teas in those countries. He says that so far the business in them has been entirely confined to private parcels, which have sold at satisfactory prices, from 23 to 45 cents per pound for fair liquoring sorts. He warns exporters that large parcels are only saleable at reduced prices, half-chests of 38 to 45 lbs. selling most readily; and they should be neatly finished and marked so as to be an attractive object in a dealer's shop instead of an eyesore. He considers the prospects of Indian teas in Canada to be more promising than in

the States, as the people are larger tea drinkers, prefer stronger teas, and the *ad valorem* duty hitherto levied is likely to be abolished. Besides which, Indian teas are already pretty well-known through the London dealers, who do a large business, in spite of the ten per cent. duty on indirect importations. This duty will probably be retained and is thought to be an element in favour of Indian teas as the Japanese and Chinese teas go chiefly through the States or London. The consumption of tea in the United States he places at considerably less than a pound and a half per head, whilst in Canada it exceeds three pounds per head. His report on American grown teas is:—

"I have seen some fine samples of those grown and manufactured in the States of Georgia. The black tea resembles tea from Assam, and the green teas imitate closely fine liquoring Moyam (Moyune?) teas from Shanghai." At the same time, he adds: "The samples were only experimental, and the high cost of labour in this country will always, I imagine, prove an insuperable bar to the successful production of American tea."

After the report had been transmitted to the Syndicate a telegram was received, dated 12th January last, advising that Indian teas were selling well at Chicago and more were required. The next shipments would therefore be made thither. Messrs. J. W. Doane and Co. of that City had furnished the Syndicate with a full report on Indian teas.

Some very important results have been obtained from experiments in Scotch shale, and the manufacture of paraffin oil, which will have an important effect on that industry. It will also enable the proprietors of the different works to maintain their struggle against American petroleum, which they have had some difficulty in doing for several years past. The *Scotsman* says, in the course of an interesting article on mineral oil industry, that when Mr. Young look out his patent in 1850 for treating bituminous coals in such a manner as to obtain therefrom an oil called paraffin, that substance was known only as a laboratory specimen, whereas now its production exceeds 25,000 tons per annum. It is obtained chiefly in Scotland, Germany and America, but is also produced in Galicia, Australia, etc. From competition with petroleum and other causes the Scotch mineral oil trade has been very depressed for several years, and some of the chymists connected with the manufactories have been experimenting with a view to increase the extraction of the nitrogen contained in the shale residue. In this they appear to have been entirely successful, as will be seen from the following extract from the contemporary we have already mentioned:—

It now appears that, while attention had been concentrated on the carbon present in the shale residue, the still more valuable element, nitrogen, had been too much neglected. The shale operated on in the Scotch oil works yields, for the most part, from 11 to 16 lb. per ton of sulphate of ammonia—a valuable salt in high repute as an artificial manure. But the shale residue, when transferred from the retort to the furnace, has not been made to give up all its nitrogen; on the contrary, it has now been found that a ton of shale, instead of yielding 16 lb., ought to give not less than 40 lb. of sulphate of ammonia. That the shale residue was not exhausted of its nitrogen when it left the retorts has been known to chymists for some years; but it has been left to Mr. Beilby, of the Oakbank works, and to Mr. Wm. Young, of the Clippens works, to show how the increased yield of ammonia can be secured. Working independently, each inventor has succeeded in devising a retort by means of which the increased yield of ammonia can be obtained without injury to the quantity or quality of the oil. It is difficult not to look upon this invention as perhaps the most important improvement that has yet been introduced since the industry began.

For a variety of news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c.

## Editorial Selections.

## THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

THE Memorial to Lord Granville from the London Chamber of Commerce, upon that section of the Treaty between China and Russia which relates to the export duties on teas, has drawn the attention of the Foreign Office to the subject at an opportune time. The Treaty was ratified in Peking on the 15th of May last, but the London Memorial states that it appears to have been ratified in August, which was the time when ratifications were exchanged in St. Petersburg. We are not in a position to say which date is, according to the usages in such high matters, that from which its provisions came into full force, and that from which the term for the re-arrangement of duties should be reckoned. The stipulation in the 16th Section is that the new differential duties shall be arranged between the Chinese Government and the Russian Minister at Peking within the space, at the latest, of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty. This will no doubt be effected within the next few months, if indeed an arrangement has not already been come to. The basis on which the differential duties are to be levied will, it is stated, be five per cent. *ad valorem* when "the development of the Overland trade between the two countries makes it necessary to frame a tariff in juster proportion to the requirements of the trade." Until then the export duties on inferior kinds of tea shall, it is provided, be reduced in proportion to their value. As soon as this interim arrangement comes into force between China and Russia, all other foreign nations having trade treaties with the former Empire will share in its benefits, under the favoured nation clause. The Memorialists pray Lord Granville to take the earliest possible steps to obtain the application of the *ad valorem* reduction on teas to British exports from Chinese ports. This we do not doubt his Lordship has already done, and as the Russian Minister at Peking may be trusted to see that his merchants receive the full benefit to which they are entitled under the Treaty of Kuldja, there should be no uncertainty about the English and other exporters being placed in the same position. Sir Thomas Wade will no doubt protect the interests of his countrymen in this matter. But we would point out that it is of great consequence to exporters of teas that they should know as soon as possible what amount of *ad valorem* reduction of duties has been or may be agreed upon, and when the amended tariff will come into force. If the year, during which the negotiations of the new tariff are to be conducted, expires on the 16th of May the markets for the coming tea season will open at the River ports about the time when the *ad*

*valorem* scale should come into existence, and there are many ways in which the operations of merchants might be affected by the changes which will be made. A material reduction in the duty on medium qualities of teas might, for instance, make exporters purchase them rather than the common kinds. But without entering at length into a discussion of the probable effects on the tea trade of next year which may be brought about by the change in the way of levying the duties that will follow from the Kuldja treaty, we may say, and it is enough, that there is nothing which so readily throws a trade into confusion for a time, as any uncertainty about the Customs duties on the article in which its merchants deal. We trust that the Foreign Ministers in Peking will be in a position to inform their countrymen in China of the changes that may be agreed on in the tea duties, before the markets for new teas are opened at the ports. It will be of great consequence to exporters to know what reductions in the duties have been made, so that they may fully consider them before making their purchases of the first of the new teas. Even if the new tariff is not to come into operation until August it will be of importance that its terms should be communicated to merchants as soon as possible. The interests of Foreign and Chinese merchants are identical in this, for if there is any delay in making the new scale of duties known, the latter will find it difficult to dispose of the teas which they bring to market. At all events uncertainty as to the provisions of the tariff will tend to make exporters cautious in buying.

## NANKING.

An indication of the policy likely to be adopted by the new Viceroy of Nanking is to be found in the letter we published on the 1st inst. from a Correspondent at Hankow. We are there informed that when Tso Tsung-t'ang passed through Wu-chang he picked up several hundred youths of good education, their ages varying from fifteen to twenty years, who, it was believed, were to be made use of in certain progressive enterprises in Nanking. These youths are to receive Tls. 4.50 per mensem, each; but whether they are to be initiated into the mysteries of the Imperial Arsenal, or whether a telegraphic service is to be set on foot, in which they may be of assistance, has apparently not transpired. In any case the step looks promising. Tso Tsung-t'ang has so long been regarded as the uncompromising foe of progress, when after all it seems that he is simply jealous of too much foreign influence, that we are glad to hail this fresh mark of his willingness to sacrifice tradition to utility, and inaugurate in the South the enlightened policy so long adopted by his great colleague in the North.

Now there is no doubt that the principles which guide a Governor-General

of the Liang Kiang are of exceptional and paramount importance to the well-being of the State. Nanking occupies, in many respects, a very peculiar position. It enjoys all the *prestige* of having been the Capital of China. The ruins which it boasts tell an eloquent tale of past magnificence and pomp. Its walls, crumbling indeed in many parts, but imposing even in decay, tower to a height in comparison with which the walls of Peking are almost insignificant. They enclose an area thirteen times as large as that of the Northern Capital, breasting the rugged mountain-side and losing themselves between the clefts of the Purple Forbidden Mount, which is, to a loyal Nankinese, what Fusi-yama is to the inhabitant of Japan. The ancient Palace of the Ming Dynasty still lies four-square at the foot of the North Star Hill, although but little is left of it beyond its walls, with their gateless openings, and the remnants of bridges, aqueducts, and obelisks, in heavily-carved and massive stone. The monuments of past greatness, and relics of past history, abound in all directions. Many of the most deserted spots, and of the meanest temples, have associations of the deepest interest to the historical student. The position of the city, too, situated as it is upon the banks of the Great River, is admirably adapted for both political and commercial greatness. Nanking should be the great emporium of China, a centre of power and of prosperity second to none in the whole of the Eighteen Provinces. Its soil is rich and fertile. Orchards and market-gardens flourish, and fill the air with the healthful odours of their productions. But a blight seems to rest upon the place in spite of all these natural advantages. Nine-tenths of the city is an empty wilderness—beautiful, indeed, and affording excellent shooting to the sportsman; but the use of a city is not to provide a cover for pheasants, and the rural loveliness of the Northern portion of Nanking is no sign of its commercial prosperity. In brief, it is one of the most conservative cities in China. The reaction in popular feeling from the time when it was the headquarters of the Heavenly Prince, and anarchy reigned supreme under the rule of the Tai-ping leaders, may have much to do with the stolid inertness that has characterised it ever since. It has been truly said that this traditional conservatism has sapped the energies of many successive Governors of Nanking. They have in nearly every case been men of the highest mark and influence. Perhaps a better or more promising career was never cut short in the annals of the Southern Capital than when the Mohammedan Viceroy Ma was assassinated in 1869. Tsung Kuo-fan held office there before the Imperial authorities had made any decisive steps in the direction of advance, and Shên Pao-chên's administration was marked by the distinct disfavour which he showed towards all movements of a progressive nature.

The late Viceroy, Liu K'un-yi, after entering into a solemn promise at Peking to forward the projects of Li Hung-chang with reference to the establishment of railways, was no sooner exposed to the enervating atmosphere of Nanking than he retreated full tilt, and, prompted by the old-world fogies among whom he found himself, deliberately reported against the innovation he had as deliberately pledged himself to support. His removal was not regretted by foreigners, nor, we think, very much by Chinese; and the appointment of Tso was hailed as the best, perhaps, that could have been made. The new Viceroy has magnificent opportunities, if he only sees fit to use them. Whatever steps he may take to facilitate communication, to improve the Arsenal, to establish schools, or to foster trade, he knows he is certain of the moral support of his Northern colleague. There are many institutions in Nanking for him to work upon. The Suan Hsioh Chü, or Mathematical Bureau, is a most remarkable establishment of its kind, and would be none the worse, we think, for a little judicious investigation and routing-out. The native trade of the city is already great, but is capable of almost indefinite extension. With telegraphs and railroads, and the native steam-traffic upon the Yang-tze which already exists, it is difficult to say what pitch the future prosperity of Nanking might not attain. It has almost faded out of the memories of foreigners that Nanking is an open port by Treaty. There is a broad strip of land between the Northern Gate 儀鳳門 and the river, set apart exclusively for foreign occupation. At present we believe it is used as a sort of camping-ground for soldiery, and there is no doubt that it would be an undesirable place of residence unless considerably raised and drained. Still, there it is, and we hope the time may soon come when the increased prosperity of Nanking shall tempt foreigners to agitate for the more formal recognition of their right to live and trade there. In every way, and from every point of view, Nanking seems pre-eminently fitted to be the commercial capital of China; and although as far as foreign trade is concerned that is a title to which the right of Shanghai will probably never be disputed, it would be an immense advantage to Shanghai trade were Nanking re-established on something like its ancient basis. The item of intelligence to which we have referred in the first line of this article is, we think, of a promising nature, and though it would be premature to indulge in any very decided forecast at so early a stage we may at last venture to look forward with renewed hopefulness to the Viceroyalty of Tso, as possibly productive of good to foreigners as well as to the provinces he governs and the empire of China at large.

## THE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

Now that Telegraphs are actually established in China, and taken under the special patronage of the Imperial Government, it may not be uninteresting to recal some of the incidents connected with the early struggles of foreigners to bring about their introduction. We will go back over thirty years, to the time when a courageous but of course absolutely futile effort was made by Dr. Macgowan to commend their use to the Chinese. It was in the year 1851 that the Doctor published a description of the electric telegraph, embodying at the same time a method of applying it to Chinese characters. In 1863, when he was about to return to China from the United States—where he had been serving as army-surgeon during the War—he received the appointment of Commissioner of the East India Telegraph Company, a corporation that had secured a charter from the Legislature of New York State. Soon after his arrival in Hongkong, telegraphic engineers and apparatus were sent out in the hope that a beginning might somewhere be made in the unoccupied portions of the East, and the sympathy of all foreigners was warmly enlisted in the enterprise. Information received from high foreign authorities in the Capital indicated that the proper course to pursue was to obtain, first and foremost, the assent of one or more of the Viceroys, there not being the faintest hope of moving the Tsung-li Yamén. In pursuance of this hint, the Commissioner had an interview with the Viceroy of Canton, to whom he was introduced by the French Consul. His Excellency was not unacquainted with the scheme, having read Dr. Macgowan's work upon it, and avowed his full appreciation of the value of the undertaking, except that portion which related to the telegraphic connection of Hongkong and Canton; for, as he frankly confessed, he wished the British Colony were further off, and had no desire that it should be brought nearer. He admitted, however, in rather a vague way that telegraphy would no doubt prove advantageous to the Empire in the long run, and promised that he would use his influence to counteract the hostility likely to be arrayed against it by people whose notions of *feng-shui* had first to be corrected. In short, the Viceroy said everything that was pleasant and polite, and the project was most cordially pigeon-holed.

We next find the promoter ascending the Yang-tze in the U.S. gunboat *Wachusett*, Captain Schufeldt, to interview the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang at Nanking. The Viceroy happened to be absent, but the Provincial Treasurer and other officers of note received Dr. Macgowan with much urbanity. No small assistance was derived from the presence of Dr. Macartney, then Superintendent of the Kiangnan Arsenal, and of Captain Schufeldt, who had shortly before rendered great assistance

to the riverine authorities in succoring fugitives during the last stage of the T'ai-p'ing rebellion. The officials could, of course, do no more than promise to deliver the documents that had been delivered to them, but expressed their hearty approval of the application to connect the Old Capital with Soochow and Shanghai; the Treasurer regarding the invention as a facile means of hurrying up the taxes. Meanwhile Sir Walter, then Mr., Medhurst, was doing what he could at Hankow to promote the object in view, but with no result worth publishing. It subsequently transpired that the city-gates of Nanking had been placarded with a proclamation by the Viceroy, to the effect that a foreigner named Ma Kao-an had presumed without leave to enter the city, in order to scheme about foreign contrivances, which were not wanted; concluding with an order for him to take himself off without delay. Soon after this we find it recorded that the Company decided to abandon the enterprise, Dr. Macgowan having satisfied himself that the Chinese would not adopt telegraphy until they themselves were prepared to control it, and that the Government would never consent a franchise of any kind to foreigners. As, however, the Hon. Anson Burlingame had made some progress in securing permission to lay a cable along the coast, the Company, had it been prepared to undertake marine telegraphy, might have commenced that undertaking without any great delay. This, however, it was not in a position to do, and the matter remained in abeyance until it was taken up by the Great Northern Telegraph Company in 1871. Since then constant pressure has been brought to bear at Peking to move in the undertaking, but it was not until the Russian embroglio that the imperative necessity for swift communication was forced home to the authorities.

What may be called a sort of parenthesis in the history of Telegraphy in China, however, deserves to be referred to in this place. During the year 1865, Mr. E. A. Reynolds, perhaps the oldest resident now among us, lived on the Pootung side of the river. Having all the necessary material at hand, he conceived the idea of extending a line of telegraphs from Pootung Point across the country to the Beacon on the Yang-tze Kiang, a distance of about sixteen miles as the crow flies, or twenty-three miles by the Huang-pu. There was no Customs signal-station there then, and it was Mr. Reynolds's intention to convey telegraphic signals to the Pootung Tower of the passing of all foreign vessels, and to establish such communication with Shanghai as should be of benefit to the public. This idea he put into execution in the month of June. But the step caused the greatest alarm and indignation to the Chinese authorities. They made no complaint; but one night, every one of the telegraph-poles



along the entire route was sawn down by the villagers in obedience to the orders of the Tao-tai. The excuse for this foolish outrage was *feng-shui*; and this was, we believe, the first occasion upon which the now well-known bugbear was trotted out for the purpose of checkmating foreigners. Since then it has played a prominent and mischievous part in the Chinese comedy of errors; but it has not been heard of for some time now, and appears to have been vanishing slowly like a ghost at the approach of daylight. At any rate no fears of *feng-shui* have prevented the Chinese from establishing telegraphs themselves, and their spread throughout the interior is we hope only a question of time. But in 1865 things were very different. The Tao-tai, so far from apologising for his action, had the audacity to plume himself upon his moderation in not exacting life for life, on the ground of somebody having fallen sick and died, without any apparent cause, in the vicinity of the line of posts. This reply was justly characterised by Mr. Reynolds in a Despatch to Her Majesty's Minister as imbecile; and the position of the unlucky promoter was rendered still more exasperating by the fact that other telegraphic lines were subsequently laid down both in the settlements and outside, without either any outbreak of epidemic or interference from the authorities. It is therefore to be hoped that the injury done to Mr. Reynolds will yet receive the favourable consideration of the Minister, who, amid his many diplomatic anxieties, has always shown himself mindful of the individual interests of British subjects in the East. The sum involved is a small one to China, and a very large one to Mr. Reynolds; and the case has been undecided for just upon seventeen years.

The latest phase of telegraphic enterprise, to which reference has been made above, appears not to be going on as well as could be desired. It is, we believe, a fact that the marine-telegraph monopoly granted to the Great Northern Company at the beginning of last summer will not be renewed. But it is regrettable to learn that the Chinese Government is dissatisfied with the results of the land-line recently established between Tientsin and Shanghai, and that there is at present no chance of its being extended. Indeed we are assured that unless matters mend there is a possibility of this line being allowed to fall into disuse, as the high rates charged have militated to no small extent against its being very liberally supported. One of our Tientsin Correspondents pointed out some time ago that an assurance of absolute secrecy was necessary before full advantage would be taken of the facility. Many of the native hong and bankers however remain unpersuaded upon this most important point, and it is feared that some time may elapse before telegraphic and-lines under Chinese management

become the general means of conducting business between the North and South.

#### THE PROPOSED COMPANY OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

At a recent meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, a proposition was made by Major C. J. Holliday which did not seem to meet with much favour from those present. We refer to the suggested institution of a Veteran Company, to consist, as we understand it, of gentlemen who, being past the prime of life, and therefore unable to endure the fatigues of the field, should be of use as a Reserve. There were probably two reasons for the cold reception afforded to this scheme. In the first place, it was not very clearly defined what the Veterans would be expected to do, and in the second place, a similar trial had been made some ten years previously which did not prove a very great success. At the time of the Tientsin massacre, when every able-bodied man in Shanghai became a Volunteer, a number of family men, many of them well on in years, enrolled themselves as a Home Guard, as it was called, their special duty being apparently to protect the hongs and in case of need to act as street buffers or barricades while the younger men were fighting in the field. 'Pro aris et focis' might have been selected as their special motto; and although they were not intended to take any very active part in the hostilities, it was believed, and perhaps justly, that the mere force of their presence in the Settlement would be sufficient not only to inspire courage in the breasts of trembling women, but also to awe the mob, like the Mayor in 'Barnaby Rudge.' Happily there was never any occasion for their services; had such arisen, we are sure they would have done their part like loyal citizens, and lived down the frivolous fun that was indulged in at their expense by younger men.

Now that the idea of utilising the senior members of our community has been again revived, we think it is a pity it should be dropped for the mere want of a more definite shape than it boasts at present. We therefore beg to offer the following suggestion, for which we are indebted to a paragraph in the *Times* of January the 19th. We there read of the presentation of certificates by the Lord Mayor of London to the members of an Ambulance Corps, who, from the expert and workmanlike manner in which they performed their drill, seem fully to have merited the civic approbation. It seems that the Volunteer Ambulance Department, which was originated in 1876, has, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, and with the friendly assistance of the Army Medical Department, flourished greatly, and is now officially recognized by the War Office. The proportion of members is about two in each company, which gives a total

of about 5,000 Volunteers altogether who should be capable of acting in this capacity. Now here we have, out and dry, an opening for our ardent Veterans. Nothing could be found more suitable, for nothing is likely to be more needed. At the recent Battle of Love Lane, or Slanting-bridge Road, to give it its Chinese name, our Volunteers showed a regardlessness of danger that absolutely made one shudder. They sought the bubble reputation at the muzzles of half a hundred rifles, all belching forth fire and smoke. Their Commander galloped gaily in front of the attacking party, scarcely visible behind the clouds that shrouded him, and exposing his body as a target to the numberless bullets that would have whizzed around him had not his men been firing, thanks to a kind Providence, with blank cartridge. To have so much courage in a Corps and no Ambulance Service will never do, and we suggest that steps be immediately taken to supply the want. The drill is likely to be of a particularly interesting description, judging from the account given in the *Times*. A number of stalwart Rangers, Artillerymen, and Infantry, will be told off to act the part of the wounded. These gentlemen will accordingly throw themselves upon the ground, and exhibit all the sufferings and contortions proper to their supposed condition. The veterans will then immediately rush to their relief. They will bring forth bandages, staunch the gaping wounds, bind up the broken limbs, and then gently carry the groaning heroes away on an improvised litter, consisting of an Ulster coat thrown over a couple of rifles. The greatest ingenuity and patience will be requisite for the proper despatch of these duties, and care will have to be taken to see that the bandages are properly applied to the wounded parts without that ruthless application of the scissors to the sufferer's trousers which is necessary in cases of real damage. All this will furnish a pleasant variety to the tedium of an afternoon's outing, besides bringing much good feeling into play. It will have a beneficial and chastening influence upon the blue-bloused crowd who stand staring so intelligently at the manoeuvres of our marines and volunteers, and probably inspire them with more respect for the foreign art of war than they have cherished hitherto. That the duties here described will be infinitely agreeable to the elderly gentlemen who are supposed undertake them admits of no doubt whatever. The exercise of benevolence towards a suffering fellow-creature cannot but be attended by emotions ennobling to humanity in the very highest degree. Whether the wounded will enjoy being dumped about on improvised hammocks and put in bandages and splints is a question that we need not trouble ourselves to answer; it is enough that the endurance of these charitable offices will be only a part of their duty on the field, and that obedience, not restiveness, is the

obligation of every soldier. We have already a Commissariat Department; the formation of an Ambulance Corps is therefore most desirable. Various accidents and cases where members of companies have been unexpectedly incapacitated, have occurred every now and again, and it is really time that some provision were made for such casualties. We believe, from what we hear, that recruits would not be wanting. The elders are seriously wishful to take some part in the defence of the settlement, and would be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity of performing duties that are essentially of a merciful rather than of a homicidal nature. Advanced years and a full habit of body constitute no drawbacks to the performance of the required functions. No exertions are required that the most portly veteran could not perform with ease, if really inspired by a wish to serve the Settlement and do something towards alleviating the disasters likely to accrue from the uncontrolled rashness of the fighting men. One necessity will no doubt occur to all our readers. It will be necessary to secure the assistance of at least one medical man, in order to initiate the members of the Ambulance Corps into their new duties. As far as we know, the faculty is unrepresented in the effective ranks of the S.V.C. That there are some who have enrolled themselves among the Volunteers we believe is true, but it is not to be expected that men whose time is so precious as that of the doctors in Shanghai should even attempt to take an active part in volunteering unless in the case of immediate danger. To carry out the scheme we now propose, the services of some experienced leech should be secured, who would allow himself to be nominated Honorary Surgeon to the various companies. Whether there is any gentleman sufficiently public-spirited to accept such a post as this, of course, we are not in a position to say; but there is no doubt that if we are to have many more engagements similar to the Battle of Love Lane which took place the other day, the addition of a staff of amateur nurses to our present force will become an absolute necessity.

#### SANITATION.

To consider in the fullest and most impartial manner possible the results achieved by the labours of the Sanitarian, it is necessary to analyse the whole of the Registrar-General's Returns, from 1838, when systematic registration of deaths was undertaken. One striking fact brought out by those Returns is thus summed up by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute of Actuaries under the head of 'Mortality.' "In discussing this well-worn theme," he says, "the first feeling must be one of disappointment. An impression prevails among medical men especially that the duration of life is extending,

and that it will be yet further advanced by sanitary improvements. Is there any evidence of this? During the past forty years large sums of money have been expended in sanitary improvements, and what has been the effect on the mortality of the population? Discarding individual years in which there had been fluctuations in both directions from various causes, it happens curiously enough that in each of the three decennial periods 1841-50, 1851-60, 1861-70, the rate of mortality has been identical viz, 23.35 per 1,000." Views similar to these were very strongly expressed by Mr. Hawksley, C. E., President of the Health Section, at the Liverpool meeting of the Social Science Congress in 1876. He took a very decidedly depreciative and discouraging view of the value of sanitary science, roundly asserting that sanitary measures can exercise only a very limited control over epidemic diseases and are not capable of materially extending those limits of life which nature has in her wisdom prescribed. He declared that during the thirty-six years 1836 to 1873, there had not been an atom of movement towards the extension of human life in England, and that an effort to check the pollution of rivers, at the risk of injuring trade interests, was snatching at the shadow and leaving the substance. The most striking facts are, increase in the diarrhoeal group; the addition of the new zymotic diphtheria (since 1851), and the small domination of typhoid in the fever group; that is, excremental-pollution diseases, the result of carelessness in the disposal of our excreta, and the drinking of water and breathing of air contaminated by it in a state of decomposition. Years ago most people had implicit faith in water carriage for the removal of the refuse of communities; but fuller investigation, experiment, and experience have shaken, if not altered, the minds of our sanitarians. We have learned by the law of diffusion of gases that gases absorbed on the sewer side of the trap, may be discharged on the house side of the same, and it has been observed that lead pipes open at the top to the external air last longer than those that are closed, shewing their destruction by the gas generated. Kidney and bowel secretions decompose slowly if kept separate; if mixed, more rapidly; and if water be added, the process is greatly accelerated. Water, chemically speaking, has no purifying power—the air dissolved in it is the only purifying element it contains. In a shallow hurling brook this power is considerable, but in a deep sluggish river it is very slight, and hence the pollution of our rivers by organic refuse. Water is therefore a mere shunter, moving it from one place to deposit it elsewhere:—it conveys, but does not destroy, organic refuse. We are not defending the old latrine system, but we think the water carriage was adopted without sufficient investigation and without any adequate conception of the results which would

follow. We hailed the system as a great boon to comfort and decency, and we supposed that offensive matters once out of sight there was an end of their and their evil consequences.

Another cogent reason for not passing these offensive matters into our rivers or the sea is that in the economy of nature there is no waste. The law of rotation of Mother Earth seems to be that it is plants from which animals draw their support, and that that which is rejected by animals should be restored to the earth. The carbonic acid freely given off by animals is at once utilised for the growth of plants, and there are those who believe that if this had been left to our own disposal, the whole world would have been asphyxiated long ago. The other excretions of animals are equally necessary for the growth of the vegetable world; and Dr. Ferguson, author of an address on the State of Preventative Medicine at the British Medical Association held in 1879, some of the prominent points of whose able lecture we have given above, concludes with these weighty words:—"After years of further study and investigation I can only adhere to my opinion, expressed many years ago, that if it is true that organic poisons producing disease may pass from sewage, if it is true that cholera, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and diarrhoea are traceable to taking into our systems, by air-crevices, the results of decomposition of human excreta; if it is true that these diseases and others from the same causes swell our death-rate, I affirm that the only true sanitary solution of our difficulties is, that all excreta shall either be returned to the earth or subjected to chemical action rendering decomposition impossible. And I am furthermore sure that if a tithe of the time, skill, and ingenuity, and one thousandth part of the money that have been devoted to water carriage had been spent in investigations in this direction, the problem of the sewage question would have been solved long ago."

The time has come, it seems to us, when we must either reconsider the prevalent ideas regarding the value of sanitation, or our ideas of the disease. It is not a little remarkable that the very diseases which were expected to receive their deathblow from sanitary science, and to be numbered among the things of the past, are precisely those that are as rampant as ever. It must have struck every thoughtful person who has been in China, that either our Western ideas of sanitation and the cause of disease are seriously at fault, or that there is some as yet unknown peculiarity of the Chinese constitution. On our hypothesis, this vast Empire should have centuries ago been swept off the face of the earth without leaving a solitary son of Han to proclaim the cause of his exodus. If bad smells cause disease, why do the Chinese, and foreigners who live among them too, for that matter, not suffer in consequence? Ought not

every Chinaman to have typhoid fever, diphtheria and dysentery? And yet, is it not true that the former is almost unknown, the second very limited, and the third rightly attributable, in great part at least, to other causes? Almost in vain do we search Mission Hospital and Customs Medical Reports for cases of typhoid—the supposed cause being *everywhere* and *always* present. Why does it not produce its invariable result if present in such frequency as is alleged? The Chinese have not been unmindful of surface drainage, however imperfectly they now keep their drains in repair. In the capital we understand a complete system of drains exists, two in every great street and one in each lane, on a large scale, and these drains date from the foundation of the city. The same is true of many other cities of the Empire. Who were Yung-lo's sanitary inspectors, to devise and carry out such extensive sanitary works? There is no question at all as to the desirability of having an effective system of *surface* drainage. If the night soil of a city like Hongkong can be effectively disposed of by the Chinese when left to themselves, why could not kitchen refuse and garbage and street sweepings be equally attended to, kept above-ground and so disposed of, especially if the whole were under proper Western superintendence? We should deprecate even the disposal of the slops and offal by water carriage, as is proposed at Hongkong, for the very cogent reasons above adduced. The Chinese Town may have accumulations of filth, independent of the bucket system; but surely sanitary science can devise some way of removing it, without setting up a greater evil—starting new forces of decomposition—spreading the germs of possible disease to places hitherto free. Decomposing matter is safer when exposed to the free air and sunshine of heaven, thus becoming diluted, than when it is concentrated and stored in drains. What is a possible evil to a few, becomes thus a probable, nay certain, evil to the many. We cannot speak too strongly of the danger likely to arise from this source. Better a thousand times, comparatively, dry garbage above-ground—than flushed offal hid away in drains, exhaling noxious vapours, permeating our houses, and not under our control. The proverb "Out of sight out of mind" holds good here, and so diseased germs stalk forth, cutting down the flower of our youth and destroying valuable lives. In the west, this danger lurks everywhere and is no doubt the greatest evil of our whole system, the cause of our propagation of disease, and the comparative mortality and unfruitfulness of all our sanitary measures. It is, too, now pretty well acknowledged that very imminent danger results from charging the drinking water with gases emanating from the closet. A body of scavengers early next morning could remove all refuse from stables, streets,

yards etc., and transport it to some suitable place for utilization. When such accumulations are once cleaned away it would be no difficult matter to keep up the condition. The householders could facilitate these arrangements by collecting their garbage in buckets to be discharged into closed carts, or other means employed in transportation. We cannot help observing that the question of sanitation at Hongkong has gone through many phases and suffered many vicissitudes since the foundation of the Colony. Before the establishment of the Colony, we are told by the most eminent botanist in China that the ravines behind the site of the present town were well filled with indigenous trees. It is well-known that a good deal of fever prevailed while the streets were being opened up and the foundations of houses excavated. Some of the doctors attributed this fever, or at least the difficulty of curing it, to the existence of the trees. With the demolition of the trees, however, instead of an abatement of the fever, there appeared to be an augmentation. As another instance of the vacillating sanitary policy pursued from time to time, a sanitarium was built on the Peak, some 1,700 feet above the sea. After the departure of the medico who advised it, the site was condemned and for years abandoned. A new Governor arrived and the Peak sanitarium was again tried; this time the effort succeeded, and now we all know what a boon it has conferred. Again the medical dictum about the fever producing the quality of trees has been reversed, and the sanitary benefit of tree-planting established.

While Clause VIII of the Ordinance No. 8, of 1856, makes it at Hongkong unlawful to construct or reconstruct any house without sufficient cloaca accommodation, we have a law in one of the first European capitals, exactly the reverse of this; so that sanitary science seems to be at sixes and sevens on this vexed question. There is a sufficient reason at any rate for pausing and reflecting before launching out on these old schemes of water drainage, and spending needlessly, perhaps, vast sums of money not only without producing the desired advantages, but actually producing and engendering dangerous elements. The moral of the story of the ostrich hiding its head in the sand is applicable to sanitary science in this connexion.

In 1867 the Secretary of State gave instructions to have the dry earth system of conservancy carried out in the Gaol and other Government establishments. The local medical authorities did not, however, approve of the system. Nine years after this, attention was called to the vitiated state of the air and the stench in the Hongkong Gaol, when it was ascertained that the dry-earth system had not been in use and that *every morning night-soil was emptied down a drain in the middle of the Gaol-yard*. Residents of

houses between the Gaol and the Harbour presented the same complaint as the Gaol Committee appointed by the former Governor. It was found too, some four years ago, that the upper sources of the water supply were constantly polluted, the European houses built in the drainage valley of the reservoir that supplied the town with drinking water having no proper sanitary system. We are glad however to learn that latterly, whatever the cause may be, the public health of the Colony has improved, the last returns showing the lowest death-rate hitherto recorded in Hongkong. We learn too, that in 1878, a Medical Committee reported that the sanitary arrangements of the Gaol were good, and the dry-earth system recently introduced was working well. Some of the provisions of the 1856 ordinance are said also to have been enforced with advantage to the public. In regard to the filthy character of the Chinese, it would astonish some perhaps to learn that they bathe far oftener than is generally supposed. Foreigners' China-boys are proverbially clean and tidy. In the native cities baths are everywhere to be found; at night their indication in most towns being a lighted lantern raised on a high pole. This practice is very common among all classes and all the more necessary as the nature of their wearing apparel and bed-clothes prevents frequent ablutions of those garments. In this respect the Chinese would set a good example to many of the lower classes in the west.

Most important testimony has been borne to the effects of residence among the Chinese by the medical officer of the State Board of Health of San Francisco, which was laid before Congress. He testifies that he never knew any disease or pestilence originating or spreading in the Chinese quarter. He admits that they live quite close, and attributes their healthy condition and immunity from disease to their frugal life. "They eat," he says, "only what is necessary to live upon. They eat to live and do not live to eat. They are clean in their habits, and they drink no whiskey. I have never seen a drunken Chinaman in my life. They consequently obtain a better resisting-power to the attack of disease. They constantly wash themselves, and keep themselves and their clothes clean. The death-rate is greater among the whites than among the Chinese; greater with adult white people than with adult Chinamen. There have been no epidemics among them, and there has been less small-pox among them than among the whites, the ratio of population being allowed." This is of course natural, as the Chinese nearly all have the disease in childhood. Hongkong, like California, Australia and other places, has at times let its voice be heard against the great influx of Chinese into the Colony, on account of their dense way of living and mode of life, en-



dangering it was said the health of the Europeans. Such diseases as typhoid fever, cholera and smallpox, were of course dreaded; but the annual statistics of sickness and mortality seem to have shown the fear of the Europeans to be utterly groundless. In drawing our remarks to a close, we would notice one more plan for the disposal of sewage, that of Wilks, a Staffordshire workman, which strikes us as very satisfactory and simple. The liquid refuse is separated from the solid by divisions in the receiving vessels, and both are deodorised by mixing calcined vegetable-refuse and the contents of ashpits. This deodorising powder effectually absorbs the moisture and destroys effluvia, so that no offensive odour can be detected, even after several months' use. The powder is sprinkled on the solid matter, either mechanically or by hand. When the receptacles are full the matter is removed and placed in heaps to dry; then pulverised and sold as manure, at as high a rate £6.10 per ton. The manure looks like fine cement and is devoid of odour. Wilks's Patent embraces also a very ingenious method of dealing with slop-water from the houses. The apparatus consists of a set of filters, the water in its passage percolating through two small tanks filled with the powder and exuding at the end so pure as to allow of its being used for scouring purposes. By intercepting in some such manner as this the offal and garbage carried into the drains by the surface-water, supposing such to be in existence or to be contemplated and carried out, the decomposing solids could be removed and placed beyond danger. What we consider true science—a regard for the lives of human beings—has alone inspired us to write as we have now done on this important question, and we are glad to learn that enlightened members of the medical profession and others espouse the same views.

#### REVIEW.

*The Customs Opium-Smoking Returns.*

(Continued.)

The second column is taken up with the selling price per picul of the crude drug. The average price of 100 catties of unprepared drug at 18 of the ports we calculate as follows:—For Malwa, Tls. 522; for Patna, Tls. 376; for Benares at 17 ports, Tls. 360; for Persian found at 15 ports, Tls. 418 and for native at 16 ports Tls. 302. To my question "What is the reason for the great difference in price between Malwa and Bengal opium, the weight being the same," the friend I have already quoted replied—"The grower or owner of Malwa has to pay a very high duty in Bombay, while the Bengal is a government monopoly. Then Malwa contains more salt of opium (Narcotine) and acidulous mecenate of Morphia than Bengal, making it more sought after by the Chinese." Then follows the above note on the touch.

The third column is taken up with the selling price of the quantity of prepared opium guided by 100 catties of unprepared drug. The averages are according to our calculations as follows:—for Malwa at 17

ports Tls. 570; for Patna at 18 ports Tls. 426; for Benares at 16 ports Tls. 439; for Persian at 15 ports Tls. 476; and for Native Chinese at 16 ports Tls. 352.

The fourth column has to do with the amount of opium smoked by beginners. The figures here and in the next two columns are wonderfully near the truth according to our view. The only return to which objection can be taken is that from Tientsin, where both in the return and in the tabulated form, the figures read *mace* instead of *candarens*. This, besides being self-evident to anyone knowing anything of opium smoking, is also apparent from the amount exceeding that assigned to medium smokers in the next column. The minimum a beginner starts with is from a few whiffs to 3 candarens; the maximum for India drug is 2 mace and for Chinese 3 mace; and the average is 1 mace.

The fifth column states the average smoker's daily consumption. The lowest amount given is 1 mace 2 candarens; the highest is 5 mace for Indian and 6 mace for Chinese; and the average is 3 mace, which is the figure adopted by the Inspector General as the basis of his calculations. Some may think this figure too high—higher than former calculations make it; but my own experience testifies to its correctness.

The sixth column states the amount consumed daily by heavy smokers. The minimum is 4 mace; the maximum 25 mace and the average makes 7 mace 5 candarens or 8 mace. We agree with these figures. The average drawn by us from the table is very near the truth. The maximum given for Kiukiang and Ningpo, appears somewhat too large. It is observable that a larger amount of native Chinese opium is generally given in all three columns, indicating its inferiority or less injurious character, or what is more likely, its inability, without increasing the dose, to satisfy the craving. We believe this latter statement to be the true one.

The seventh column takes up the number of pipes which one mace of prepared opium will fill. This is a most unimportant question and nothing can be deduced from it. The Inspector simply states "that 3 mace is the same as  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an ounce avoirdupois and suffices for from 30 to 40 pipes i.e., 'draws,' whiffs, or inhalations." The data here range from 3 to 22 pipes. In the Amoy return it is stated that a mace of opium can be used as a single filling. The average number of pipes that can be filled by one mace is, according to our calculations from the table, is about 10. The larger numbers show what a slow process it must necessarily be and the smaller the rapidity of the operation; for opium smoking is not like tobacco smoking, the inhaler does not stop and talk or sip and then inhale again, but from the moment the "mouthful" is prepared and placed *insitu* and ignited the inhaler proceeds with numerous quick long-drawn inhalations, almost like one long continuous one. Two most important points might have been brought out here, (1), the length of time consumed in smoking one mace, and (2) the nature of the inhalations, whether superficial or deep. Much valuable time is wasted in this vicious habit, a shorter time in the morning and a much longer time in the evening. The heavy inveterate smoker spends nearly all his time at the pipe. A busy, active, and fully employed people could not afford to waste so much time, hence the hopefulness in this respect of the advent of railways and modern industries and appliances. The nature of the inhalations is all important as regards the question of injury done to the constitution and the statements often made of its innocuousness. A man may smoke a large quantity with superficial inhalations, and be less injured than another man smoking a much

smaller quantity with deep inhalations. Tobacco smokers will understand the difference between whiffs which never proceed further than the mouth and those that are swallowed and fill lungs, stomach, etc. This is the true explanation of much contradictory evidence on the injurious or non-injurious nature of opium-smoking as testified to by trustworthy witnesses. Constitution, occupation, mode of living, etc., of course also exercise in the beginning of the smoker's career, considerable influence.

The eighth column asks for the price of one mace of prepared opium at a smoking-room, and from these figures has been deduced the selling price per chest. The average price appears to be taken at 5 candarens by the Inspector, which gives exactly Tls. 800 per chest ( $5 \times 10 \times 16 \times 100 =$  Tls. 800.) The average prices per mace calculated from the returns is  $\frac{5}{2}$  candarens, but the figure adopted is sufficiently near the mark.

The ninth column is taken up with the total import of the year preceeding the returns viz. 1878. There is a table giving the annual import into Hongkong from 1859 to 1880 inclusive. The minimum occurs in the year 1859 and the maximum in the year 1879. Excepting 1868, one may say there has been a steady increase. The average quantity imported during these 21 years has been, 86,315. The total import of Malwa at 16 ports has been 36,977.72; of Patna at 17 ports, 18,302.26; of Benares at 13 ports 14,548.98; of Persian at 13 ports 4,972.30; of Chinese opium unprepared 1172.74 and of prepared 23.59; besides these are 14,700 piculs of the four foreign sorts all classed together. The total foreign import amounts to 74,803.96. According to our calculation for 1878 Malwa represents about 41 p.c. and Bengal about 44 p.c. of Indian imported opium. In a note to an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Sir Rutherford Alcock I observe it stated that 40 p.c. of the total imports in the last year consisted of Government or Bengal opium and Malwa 60 p.c. The largest quantity of Malwa is taken at Chinkiang and the lowest at Amoy; of Patna, Shanghai takes the most and Ichang the least; of Benares, Shanghai takes the most and Hankow the least and of Persian Chinkiang takes the largest and Wuhu the smallest amount.

The tenth column gives the supposed native production in the province in which the port is situated. Four of the provinces appear with *nil*; and the others are represented with figures ranging from 200 to 10,000 piculs. There is not much to be learnt from this column except that the cultivation of the poppy is not extensive and in many of the provinces there is none at all. The 19 ports represent some 9 coast and riverine provinces, that is, exactly half of the number of the provinces of China; and embrace all the Eastern and several of the central. So far therefore this column is encouraging as regards the smallness or absence of the native growth. The six provinces in which it is grown show a total of only 15,700, which on an average is 2,500 to each of the 6 provinces, or on the nine provinces containing the ports, of 1,600. The production in these ports, it is known is but limited and is of very recent introduction.

The eleventh column gives the supposed yearly production in all China. Here we have no reliable data upon which to proceed. The ports nearest the producing districts like Hankow give it at 98,000; at Ichang, a port on the borders of the two great producing provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen, it is made 25,000 piculs; at Ningpo on the Eastern coast, far removed from the great opium districts, it is put down at 266,000 or nearly three times the Indian import. Distance may lend enchantment

to the view. There is therefore here nothing reliable. In most of the Returns, a blank is left here, it being impossible to give a figure even roughly approximative. The Inspector is inclined to think that the native production does not exceed the foreign import in quantity. His calculation is based upon the supposition that they are equal. We do not feel inclined to dispute this supposition. For myself I am prepared to believe that the three south-western provinces, from all the accounts we have received of them, may produce an amount equal at the present day, to the Indian import, and that Shansi and the other northern producing provinces along with the seaboard provinces may produce also an amount equal to the Indian import. Such a calculation it appears to me will suit all the necessities of the case. That it has grown to such dimensions, however, is only within the past few years. We now come to the 12th column which seeks to answer the question, After what length of time, months or years, is the habit not easily given up. This is by far the most unsatisfactory, as it is the most important column in the whole opium-smoking Return. The other columns have chiefly to do with revenue—here we have the thralldom of the vice. It was to be expected that we should find great differences in the various returns. These figures like the figures in some of the other columns should be read in the light of the memoranda that accompany some of them. The Commissioners shew their acumen and perception of Chinese character here better perhaps than in any of the other points presented. Some of the Returns simply strike an average from the figures handed; into them without scrutinising the various senses in which the language is used. The form of the question has made all answers possible. More accurate information might have been secured if the question had been otherwise put; such as when does the habit become confirmed? How long may opium be indulged in at irregular intervals? Is it easy, possible, or probable by an effort of will to abandon once and for ever the opium after the habit is confirmed, without the aid of medicine? By "confirmed" we mean when the habit must be regularly satisfied. The more carefully drawn-up Returns state the period in months, the vague and less trustworthy in years. The minimum number of months given is from 2 to 3 months; the maximum 6 to 12 months. The average gives 6 months. The minimum of years is from 1 to 2, the maximum from 10 to 15 years. There are some curious statements given, as, for example, in the Tientsin Return, that Malwa opium may be easily given up before 3 years; Patna before 1 year and 8 months; Benares, ditto; Persian 3 years and native opium is easily abandoned after 2 or 3 months. There is a wonderful precision here which looks like striking averages. The Ichang Return gives 10 years each for Malwa and Patna and 15 for native Chinese. These two Returns put the native opium in the reverse order of their force or power; in other words, of the difficulty of abandoning it. In the Tientsin Return, the three classes of smokers all consume more of the native than the Indian, in the Ichang report, beginners and heavy smokers smoke more of the native—but average smokers smoke less native than Malwa and the same quantity as Patna. Why should the difficulty of giving it up be greater, in other words, the time shorter, in Tientsin than at Ichang? The Ichang estimate of years is unusually high; so are Wuhu, Foochow, Tamsui and Canton. The Wuhu Return gives 10 years for Malwa and 5 years for Patna! The lower figures in this column are to our mind nearest the truth.

The last column is taken up with the sum total of taxes leviable on 100 catties after payment of import duty. The

northern ports seem to pay much less than the southern ports. Foochow and Amoy are more than double Tientsin and Kiukiang, and five times that of Chinkiang and Wuhu, and nearly ten times that of Ichang. The average gives about Tls. 67. The Inspector-General estimates the import duty—which is Tls. 30 according to treaty—and *lekin* taxes as amounting to about Tls. 100, i.e., about Tls. 70 for the latter; and this it will be observed is not far from our average calculation. As above observed the *lekin* varies greatly in different places, from Tls. 20 or Tls. 30 to Tls. 80 or 90 according to the statement of the British Minister in his despatch to Prince Kung regarding a change in the collectorate of the opium duty. The Customs statistics clearly corroborate this view. In his conferences with the British Minister on the opium duty, the Northern Viceroy, has, I believe, assumed Tls. 90 as the sum derived from the drug. Before it reaches the hands of the consumer and has passed all the internal barriers, it may be so.

J. DUDGEON, M.D.

(To be continued.)

#### THE ENGLISH MAIL-PAPERS.

The papers are full of indignant articles upon the Jewish persecution in Russia. The defence of this movement is chiefly carried on in the *Times*, by a lady signing herself O.K.,—who is supposed to be an agent of the Russian Government—a Correspondent of the *Daily News* who writes under the signature 'R.', and another who calls himself 'A German.' Considering the nature and character of the outrages complained of, says the *Saturday*, it seems almost impossible that any woman should have written such a document as the letter of O.K. This writer remarks that Englishmen who object to wholesale rape, murder, and pillage, have lost their sense of the ridiculous—what can she mean by that?—that there are two kinds of Jews in Russia, one of which is not molested at all—the fact being that those who enjoy this immunity live far out of the sphere of the riots; and that the advantage of convincing the Jews that massacre is not a good thing is a compensation for the massacres themselves. 'R.' says that the Russian peasant is an improvident creature and that Jews are usurious; overlooking the fact that the former is provident enough, as the *Saturday* puts it, to murder his creditor in order to avoid paying him. 'A German' bases his apology on the fact that the Jews are very clever, that they buy up all the opera-tickets and edit all the papers, and that wherever they go they will know how to recoup themselves for their losses. It is difficult to choose between these remarkable lines of defence. The *Spectator* reasons on the subject from a philosophical standpoint, as is its custom. "We scarcely wonder," it says, "that many excellent people still believe that the persecutions of the Jews are, so to speak, arranged by Providence; that their expulsions are instigated by God, to keep them dispersed; that they are, in fact, still fulfilling an unhappy, mysterious, and fore-ordained destiny. There is something not easily explained in a liability to outbursts of popular hatred which has endured so many centuries, and become visible among so many widely-separated races, professing so many different religions. The German of to-day is as unlike the mediæval German in religious ideas as he is in knowledge and costume, but he is just as ready, if he has only a chance, to fly at a Jew's throat." The difficulty pointed out by the *Spectator* is just this periodical character. "Why do Germans and Russians leave off killing Jews, when they have once begun, and leave off sometimes for generations? . . . If the mobs repent, why do not they

keep repentant; and if they do not repent, why do not they keep on attacking?" But enough of this. Another subject of less painful interest is the wild and indecent speech of Lord Lytton at Woodstock, directed against Mr. Gladstone, and which the *Spectator* aptly characterises as 'Lord Lytton's Scream.' "It is the speech of an angry schoolboy, unable to see facts for temper, and thinking that every deficiency can be made up by abuse. Mr. Gladstone is described as an 'itinerant oratorical trumpet'—fancy a trumpet that walks and talks—and the whole speech is in that key."

When a man who has failed as Governor-General, after costing England and India in that capacity more than twenty millions, asserts publicly that the strongest majority of our day was elected by a "sinister combination" of men intent on dismembering the kingdom, and men willing to allow it to be dismembered; that to say the majority has not disappeared, is a calumny on the country; that England has "been placed under the uncontrolled initiative of France, and the ostentatious patronage of Russia;" that the "itinerant oratorical trumpet," Mr. Gladstone, "brayed defiance" of Austria on the hustings, and humbly apologised to Austria in the Cabinet; that the sole effort of the Government has been to help foreigners to rob their neighbours of their provinces, and that Montenegro among other States obtained territory "without fighting for it;" that Mr. Gladstone has endorsed the idea that England should be reduced to a single speck in the sea; that he "only employs office for revolutionary legislation;" that Mr. Chamberlain has avowed how he and his colleagues "deliberately tolerated crimes" to obtain the repeal of an unjust law, which law was their own Land Law of 1870; that Mr. Gladstone arrested Mr. Parnell for resisting him; that Ireland "enjoys the tranquillity enjoyed by England in the days of the Heptarchy, and by Scotland in the days of Macbeth;" and that Mr. Gladstone is the instrument of the most violent Radicalism, drawing its inspiration from abroad,—there is no need of a reply. Englishmen are not Irishmen, who delight in mere rhetoric as other races delight in music, and give to the man who raves in melodious sentences the praise they give to any other performer for their amusement. Englishmen demand from their leaders, even in their moments of abandon, some common-sense, some respect for facts, if not for truth, some freedom from than rancorous spitefulness which is to true indignation what a giggle is to a burst of laughter. They are not amused by a virago, but by her subjugation. They are incapable through their foibles, as well as their good qualities, of treating a man who can talk like that, and pervert all facts like that, and swear in rhythmed sentences like that, as a serious politician at all. The Irish would laugh with pleasure at Lord Lytton's periods, and declare him "the finest spaker in the island," and turn away joyously to follow some cold-blooded, impassive, persistent sceptic who offered what they wanted; but the English do not feel even the momentary pleasure, and will not repay the speaker even with half-sardonic applause. They are not indifferent to eloquence, but for them the best turned phrases must have some relation to fact, the most glowing rhetoric must be free from malignant absurdity. We have known them put up with nonsense, but it was nonsense that made them cheerier. When asked to hate, they want a little truth as provocation. They were stirred to emotion by the speeches in Midlothian, but the speeches at Woodstock will stir them only to derision.

Further on there is an article on the Chinese Navy, the text of which is taken from the recent launch at Stettin of the turret ironclad *Ting Yuen*. The Editor speaks of an association under the influence of Li Hung-chang as the North China Navigation Company—referring, we presume, to the China Merchants'. "China," he says, "is fast attaining a position which will enable her to resist the encroachments of Japan. The Livichiu dispute is so far from being settled that diplomacy has now given it up in despair, but the last Chinese

declaration on the subject was that they intended to maintain their rights." The *Saturday* contains a rather amusing article on "The Log of the Ark," which discourses of diluvial myths in a chatty style, and another on the Prussian royal rescript as another exemplification of The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong. The article does not discuss the King of Prussia's rescript itself, but simply gives a very interesting history of the old-world theory itself. The dictum of one authority on this subject is very curious:—

Filmer insisted, on the contrary, that all men were not equal by nature, but from the first, Adam, and then the Patriarchs, had by Divine institution power over their children, and after the flood and subsequent dispersion of the descendants of Noah "we find the establishment of regal power throughout the kingdoms of the world." From this he inferred that, however this or that particular dynasty might have originated—by election, usurpation, or otherwise—the "natural right of a supreme father over every multitude" remained an established principle, and therefore the actual king must always enjoy a Divine right over his subjects. God may suffer him to be removed by the instrumentality of men, but their action in displacing him is not the less sinful and damnable. In the case of there being no legitimate heir to throne, the sovereign power "echeated," not to the multitude, but "to the prime and independent heads of families" as a kind of natural aristocracy, and on them devolved the duty of conferring the crown afresh on whom they pleased. "And he that is so elected claims not his power as a donative from the people, but as being substituted properly by God, from whom he receives his royal charter of a universal father, though testified by the ministry of the heads of the people."

'Mrs. Harri's Household Book' is the title of an article which we recommend to housewives, as showing the domestic rule of a thrifty woman in the eighteenth century. The most interesting literary notice, however, in this week's *Saturday*, is that of Miss Ferrier's Novels. This writer, says the reviewer, though as little known to the mass of the reading public as Peacock, is only second to Miss Austen, and on a par with Miss Edgeworth. The extracts given of her works remind one rather of Madame d'Arlay in her early days. The novels in question were published very early in the present century; they were known under the titles of 'Marriage,' 'The Inheritance,' and 'Destiny,' and of these a new edition has been issued by the Messrs. Bentley. The *Athenaeum* gives us a tardy review of the late Mrs. Hughes's 'Among the Sons of Han'—by a melancholy coincidence, just two days after her death. A notice of Professor Bain's biographies of James and John Mill is worth reading, although the reviewer does not speak very highly of the Professor's fitness for his work. He says he is lacking in all the qualities (except industry) that go to make that rare work of art, a good biography. Besides this, he is afflicted with a style which, says the reviewer, it is flattery to term a style at all. Then there is a good review of Dr. Greenhill's edition of Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici,' and another of Sir John and Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey's 'Finances and Public Works of India from 1869 to 1881.' Under the title of 'Resurgam' Christina Rossetti contributes the following sonnet to the Poetry column:—

From depth to height, from height to loftier height,  
The climber sets his foot and sets his face,  
Tracks lingering sunbeams to their halting place,  
And counts the last pulsations of the light.  
Strenuous thro' day and unsurprised by night,  
He runs a race with Time and wins the race,  
Emptied and stripped of all save only Grace,  
Will, Love, a threefold paup'ry of might.

Darkness descends for light he toiled to seek:  
He tumbles on the darkened mountain-head,  
Left breathless in the unbreathable pure air,

Made freeman of the living and the dead:—  
He wots not he has topped the topmost peak,  
But the returning sun will find him there.

The following items are from the column of Literary Gossip.—Having spoken last week of the Earl of Beaconsfield's diaries, we may now add that his literary executor is arranging the Earl's earlier papers with a view to publication. The quantity is very large, and amongst them are a considerable number of letters of a somewhat romantic cast, written during his Eastern journeying. There are among the papers many letters from the Queen of special interest, but it is doubtful whether these can be published just now. Her Majesty has permitted Lord Rowton to see Lord Beaconsfield's letters to herself, of which he kept no copies; but these, too, of course, it is not intended to print at present. The supply of sixpenny editions is increasing. A complete issue of 'Robinson Crusoe,' with forty illustrations by J. D. Watson, filling eighty large pages in three columns, stitched in a paper cover, is the first volume of Routledge's Sixpenny Series. At this price the publishers propose to issue a series of standard works for young people. The succeeding volumes are 'The Swiss Family Robinson,' 'Sandford and Merton,' Grimm's 'Fairy Tales,' Andersen's 'Fairy Tales,' and 'The Boy's Own Natural History,' each containing from sixty to three hundred illustrations. Mr. Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday falls on the 27th of February. The City Government of Portland, Maine, his native place, purpose giving him a public reception in honour of the occasion. Notwithstanding that Portland was nearly swept away by the great fire, the house in which the poet was born is still standing. His health is better now, we are glad to learn. Mr. Moses King, who, when an undergraduate at Harvard, started a journal, is preparing for immediate publication 'The Poets' Tributes to Garfield,' being a collection of poems upon the late President's death by Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Lowell, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Theodore Watts, Mr. Aldrich, and others. The book is to be well got up, with steel portrait and brief biography of the President. 'The Confessions of a Medium' is the title of a book which Messrs. Griffith and Farran will publish immediately. For obvious reasons it will bear no writer's name, as it reveals in an autobiographical form the tricks by which deceptions are practised by professional and other mediums.—Messrs. Tinsley Brothers will publish in February a new novel, in three volumes, entitled 'A Professional Beauty.'—Some interesting statements as to the influence of Buddhism on the education of the masses in British Burma are contained in the last-issued report on public instruction in that province. Not only do the Pongeyees (Buddhist monks) read the law and deliver addresses at stated seasons to the assembled villagers, but their monasteries are so many little seminaries, at which nearly every Burman man or boy comes under instruction of some sort for a part of his life. The greatest liberality is shown by the monks in freely admitting our inspectors into their religious houses, and in welcoming our education measures.—There is also a very amusing article on Dean Stanley's handwriting, which seems to have been as undecipherable as an Accadian inscription.

## Outports.

### PEKING.

The New-Year holidays have passed so far in the very quietest manner. There have been no fireworks, no music, no visits made; shops shut, the streets deserted and

not a piece of paper to be seen on any lintel or door-post. It looks like a city of the dead. Fewer Mongols and Coreans have come than usual on account of the national mourning. The *Gazette* appears only every other day and contains nothing of interest. It notes the dismissal by Tso of three incompetent Hupeh officials, an earnest of what may perhaps be expected under his government. The thefts in the Palace still form the substance of memorials and edicts. It is stated that the eunuchs keep an opium shop in the *Luan i wei* office inside the Flowery gate, and this den was the resort of the thieves. Lists of the goods stolen, so far as yet known, are from time to time given. The last statement embraces gold bolts and characters pilfered from the Women, i.e. the first gate on the south of the Forbidden City, the fourth in order from the Ta'ien Men. From the Tai-ho Tien there have disappeared 16 gold cash and 4 gold and silver bolts. On the 28th of the 10th moon two of the thieves had a quarrel over the unequal division of the booty and the one who was injured was taken to the opium shop kept by the eunuchs. More gold money (not cast for circulation) gold and silver bolts and knobs with precious stones have disappeared. They were all sold to a brazier outside the Ta'ien Gate and were forthwith melted down to form other articles. The "centipede" ladder, the thieves' "leg" which they left after the scuffle above referred to, was the first inkling the authorities received of the depredations that were going on. Now the activity of the officials in apprehending the thieves will have to be rewarded; but what of their remissness in allowing these thefts to have been perpetrated so long without bringing the offenders to justice and to punishment? Among a certain class, these thefts must have been well known long ago. And when foreigners buy valuables from the Palace they may sometimes suppose that these things have not been come by honestly.

The great event of the week has been the Kinder Sinfonie at Mrs. Hart's on February 20th. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Nearly all Peking was present. The musical entertainment was divided into two parts; consisting of, first a duet on the piano—"Concert March" by Wollehaupt, by two of our best lady players. Then followed a Serenade by Wackerlin, sung in good style by a Gallic gentleman. Next came a duet, violin and piano, entitled "Muetta de Portici" by Auber; followed by a song "Across the far Blue Hills," by Marston, which was exquisitely rendered and well received. An Irish student, a relation perhaps of the "Analogy" of that name, gave his "Selection" from Mendelssohn, under great fear and trembling, but capably. The first part was brought to a close by a Part Song called "Der Lindenbaum" by Schubert. The Germans sang this splendidly and were of course encored.

Part Second began with "Les Noces de Figaro" by Mozart in which four took part, two violins, violoncello and the piano, excellently executed. Next came a song "True Blue" by Adams, sung by one of our best gentleman singers. Then followed a song "Air des Bijoux" from Faust, which was splendidly played and sung; the execution was excellent. We were next favoured with the "Tyrolienne" by Mertes on the Zither with violin accompaniment, and again with another on the same instrument called "Erinnerung" by Lohr, both of which were well rendered and listened to with attention. It was the first time the Zither had been heard by some and it seemed to be well fingered. Then came a song "Les Rameaux" by Faure with violin and violoncello accompaniments which was enthusiastically received; and the last song was Sullivan's exquisite "Hush thee my Babbie." Last of all came the "Kinder Sinfonie" by Romberg which was the piece of the



the evening. The singers and players had been practising for two months previously and it certainly went off well. We had four ladies, representing the piano, a nightingale, cuckoo and quail; we had nine gentlemen, representing the conductor, (our host, who discharged his duties excellently and kept his band in capital time); the violoncello, three violins, a triangle, a bugle, a child's rattle or corn-crake and a drum. The piece gave great satisfaction and not a few would be delighted to have the evening's entertainment repeated.

The truth of the proverb "it never rains but it pours" although climatically hardly true here in this dry region has at least been true socially this winter at Peking. On the 27th at the British Legation we had a negro representation by the C. C. C. Minstrels—interpreted to mean, the Consolidated Cosmopolitan Combination troupe. It was under the distinguished patronage of the Great Powers. The *dramatis personæ* had, in the programme, most apposite quotations from the poets, illustrating their parts or their talents. Some of the names assumed were particularly amusing and striking, and each and all acted their parts well. The neat little theatre, reading-room and billiard-room all thrown into one, made a capital place for acting, seeing and hearing, and a brilliant company occupied the rooms. The troupe began by singing "The Jolliest Boys alive." The minstrels were dressed up and blackened in good style, as is the custom of such. The Company formed in dress and feature a distinguished lot of negroes—such as has never before been seen in Peking. The members sang their songs and in the interval we had amusing conversation interspersed with jokes on local characters, some of which were remarkably clever. Part II consisted of musical, acrobatic, magical and terpsichorean absurdities, as the troupe appeared in their celebrated variety entertainments before the crowned heads of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The third part was like the first a combination of excellent songs, interspersed in the intervals with lively jokes. On the programme was printed in large characters—N.B. Pears's Soap is the Best; not an unsuitable advertisement in view of the washing and scraping that must have been gone through in the process of metamorphosis. After the performance, Her Majesty's Minister and Lady Wade entertained the entire party at a gorgeous supper in the Queen's Room:—

"What fluent nonsense from their tongue  
How sweet the verses they both said and sung."

The Minstrels seem to have done one good thing which the Emperor with all his prayers, has hitherto tried in vain—that is, their black faces brought us a most pleasant fall of snow, and Peking dust for once lies out of sight.

28th February.

The celebrated Chêng-lu, a former military Governor of Kansuh, who was guilty of the most cruel conduct, executing people by the score on the slightest of pretexts, has been in the Board of Punishment here for the last five or six years, each year awaiting his expected doom. It is said on one occasion that being displeased with his cook for the manner in which one dish of vegetables was sent up to the table, he ordered his execution right off. The now celebrated Censor Wu Ko-tu, a native of Kansuh, whose family had doubtless experienced the rage and knife of Chêng-lu, complained to the Emperor of this violent official, with the result which every one knows. He has been a thorn in the side of the Government ever since—afraid to execute him and yet powerless to release him. Nature has at last come to the Imperial relief and death has overtaken him in prison. Most probably an attempt would have been made during

this year of grace, on account of the national mourning, to have had him released. It will be remembered that it was this same Censor Wu Ko-tu who, a few years ago, committed suicide before the present youthful Emperor at the Eastern Mausolea, on the occasion of the Imperial visit to the tomb of the last Emperor. This bold and patriotic Censor had the temerity to present a petition against the Throne on the irregularity attending the succession. He was displeased at the election of a cousin to succeed Tungchih and felt that it foreboded no good to the dynasty and the country. Had he not committed suicide the act would have been shorn of all its glory and meaning; but it made a deep impression upon the country, and this man's name will live for ever in Chinese annals. Had he lived, most probably he would have been banished to the Amer; now he is almost deified, and his son has received Imperial honours. If China had a few more men like this, with the courage of their opinions, prepared to stake their lives for their principles, there would be some hope for the country.

The excitement regarding the palace thefts is dying down somewhat. The gold and silver money stolen from under the tiles had been placed there it is said in the last dynasty and the present dynasty did not know of its existence. The Chinese see now the significance of the comet of last year. It was sent to reveal these mysterious frauds, that had been perpetrated during a whole year. Heaven searches out crime and sends meteors as detectives.

In the *Gazette* the other day, we were glad to observe the dismissal for incompetency, corruption, deception etc., of eight or nine officials by the Viceroy of Canton. A little more of this wholesale deprivation of office by the higher officials would strike at the root of many of the abuses in the Chinese administration. It is hoped these officials were not dismissed simply to make room for new aspirants, who, once in office, will follow the same courses.

It is pleasant however to read of a Chinese widow Dorcas, the mother of a District Magistrate, who has been bestowing charity upon the poor; clothing and feeding them, and supplying them with coffins. A commemorative tablet or arch is requested, to note these virtues and hold them up to others as examples.

Another meeting at the Methodist Chapel has taken place, the subject Palestine, illustrated by the magic-lantern, the lecturer being the Rev. L. W. Pilcher. The Peking Missionary Association has also held another of its interesting monthly meetings, the subject of the paper by Rev. W. S. Ament, being "Roman Catholicism in China." He gave the early Fathers their due meed for what they had done. An interesting and instructive discussion ensued, in which the utmost brotherliness and kindly feeling towards the Romanists was exhibited. More than one speaker thought that in China and Japan, the Roman Catholics had been their own worst enemies. Although the system as a system was condemned, the heroism and devotion of the men was highly lauded. The doctrines of the confession, and celibacy, assumption of magisterial powers, the erection of Cathedrals and the establishment generally of an *imperium in imperio* were mentioned among other things as obstacles not only to their own progress, but to the progress of western civilization. The obstacles to western progress were represented by the officials to be Catholicism and opium, the first the most important, among the literate, which is but another version of the well-known remark of Prince Kung to Sir Rutherford, "We need have no further trouble, if you take away missionaries and opium." The Protestant missionary for the sake of union before the Chinese, minimises the points of difference between

them and the Catholics; whereas the latter exaggerate them, pronounce their adherents heretics and their religion as springing from Henry VIII and polygamy. The *Gazette* gives us particulars of the great thefts in the Palace. The chief offender was a coolie called Yuen, who was employed to carry things into the Palace from outside the East Flowery Gate. A year ago last summer the depredations began, Kuang Hsi 6th year, 6th moon 28th day. When the above thief and some of his accomplices got admittance within the Forbidden Precincts, they proceeded to the opium-shop kept by the eunuch and indulged in the pipe. Afterwards they ascended by the jetty to the top of the Imperial wall and thus got round to the upper story of the Wu Gate, and there taking long poles they made a ladder, called a centipede, and took down the gold characters on the tablet of this gate. In the 8th moon they stole four bolts from the Wu Gate; likewise four brass tiles and three brass gutters. On the 28th of the 10th moon, they attacked the Tai-ho Tien and removed two of the brass chains encircling the animals on the roofs. In the 3rd moon of the last year, they were again at work, and stole a soldered box in the eaves containing gold money and gold and silver buttons (doubtless placed there for good luck and to avert calamity from the building.) In the 7th moon, they attacked three times the west corner building of the wall and stole from thence gold nuggets, each time carrying off about two taels' weight of gold. In the 10th moon they were again busy with the gold money and gold and silver bolts from the Shao-kang Kung. On the 28th of this moon, on proceeding to their usual work of depredation, they found themselves forestalled by others, who were engaged also in pilfering the characters on the tablets and a wish to share in the spoil having been made and the requests refused, a fight ensued, when one of them named Kuang-tsze was injured and was carried off to the opium shop. The parties were harmonised and the characters sold to pay for the expenses attending the recovery of the injured man. Some days afterwards the "Centipede" ladder broke and the thief was injured and afterwards let down by a rope from the wall and escaped. The ladder was left behind, which was the means of bringing the whole scheme to light.

Several inches of snow fell lately here, which must prove a great blessing to the wheat-crops.

8th March.

#### TIENTSIN.

On Wednesday, the 1st March, the Russian residents of this place presented a domestic drama, entitled *Keep to your own Station*, written by A. Ostrovsky, a modern Russian writer whose works have much favour in the theatres of his country. The drama is in three acts; the time is that of our own day; the characters are drawn mostly from bourgeois life, the lower rather than the upper middle class; and while the play is on the whole sentimental there is a sufficient mingling of representations of scheming, vulgar and amusing pretensions, and the humour of tipping, to make the piece, from a Russian point of view, a fair representation of the comedy of human life.

The Russian ladies and gentlemen who performed, showed exceptional talent, and the manners, dress, modes of salutation, odd interjections, and quaint pantomimic gesticulations were novel and very interesting to the numerous beholders, who, of Russian, knew not one word. The principal part, that of the much troubled and too soft-hearted heroine, was taken by Madame W—, whose pathetic entreaties addressed in turn to a disreputable lover, and then to a proud father who has indeed good cause for anger, were

moving, and her acting throughout was delicate, refined, and sufficiently dramatic. Mrs. H—— played the part of the aunt, and her assumption of a grade of Muscovite Philistinism was excellently well rendered. Nor should the energetic talent of the lady who took the character of wife of a guzzling inn-keeper be unremembered.

Mr. Watson, who treads the stage as one accustomed to the sock and buskin, is an actor who is far above the amateur status, and he was well assisted by Messrs. Baron von Stilling, Andreef, Kovonetroff, Melenchoff and Wonoff. It will however be not invidious if the chief honours be given to Mr. Pabolken, who played the inn-keeper with rich humour. The representation of a hard drinker, who stands uneasily, and cannot walk straightly, but who yet retains his mother-wit unimpaired, was very amusing.

The second piece, *Our Bitterest Foe*, had the benefit of Mr. Watson's and Mr. Stockton's (U.S.N.) assistance, and the uncommon talent of Mrs. M., who seems equally at home in sentimental drama and in eccentric comedy. The piece, however, jarred on some chords, and gave pain; a result unforeseen, and regretted.

The theatre is a large room, on part of which a commodious stage has been built. The Viceroy's brass band attended, and played during the evening with good effect.

6th March.

#### HONGKONG.

The new steamer *Chi Yuen*, built to the order of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, arrived in harbour to-day (1st.) The vessel has been on the passage 60 days, and, we understand, during that time has had several minor breakdowns. No doubt these hitches will not occur after the machinery has been in operation some little time.

Mr. Alfred Lister, who has been Postmaster-General and Collector of Stamp Revenue here for nearly seven years, left for England on leave of absence this afternoon (2nd.)

On Sunday morning the *Curaçoa* (14 guns) arrived in harbour and exchanged the usual salutes.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. Edward James Ackroyd has assumed the duties of Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Dr. C. J. Wharry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, has been granted by the Earl of Kimberley an extension of five months' leave, on half salary, commencing on the 30th April next.

A despatch from the Earl of Kimberley, enclosing one to the Governor of New South Wales, to Sir John Pope Hennessy, regarding the alleged ill-treatment of the Chinese passengers on board the steamship *Ocean*, is published in the *Gazette*. From the enclosure it would appear that, in our Governor's opinion, "it is particularly unfair to speak of an epidemic of small-pox as being possible in Hongkong, as, in fact, the Chinese of Hongkong at their own expense, maintain the only real system of vaccination that exists in the Colony."

His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy left by the English mail this afternoon, 7th, nominally on six months' leave of absence. His immediate destination is Calcutta, from whence he will go on to England. His visit to India, we have reason to believe, is not unconnected with the Opium Question. His Excellency left Murray Wharf shortly after half-past three p.m. The road from Government House was lined with policemen, and a guard of honour from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, with the band of the Regiment, was drawn up on the Cricket Ground, the band playing a few bars of the "Minstrel Boy" as His Excellency passed. He was accompanied from Government House by the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. S. Northcote, Private Secretary, Major Palmer, R.E., and Mr. Duddell. Amongst those

present on the wharf to say good bye to His Excellency were Lieut-General Donovan, Hon. F. Snowden, Acting Chief Justice; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General; Hon. W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Hon. P. Ryrie, Dr. Gordon, R.N., Mr. Justice Russell, Dr. Stewart, and a number of other members of the Civil Service. Several members of the Consular body were also present, and a large number of Chinese accompanied His Excellency to the *Cathay* in steam launches, firing crackers all the way. As His Excellency left the wharf the usual salute was fired from Murray Battery. A number of Chinese also left in steam launches from Pottinger Wharf to wish His Excellency good bye on board.

We stated that H.E. the Governor had given a donation of \$200 to the funds of the Tung Wah Hospital. We should have stated that the \$200 was given in trust to the directorate of that institution to be distributed amongst poor Chinese such as beggars, etc. It is worthy of notice that the munificence of His Excellency is confined to the Chinese. We hear of no donation for poor foreigners.

By private advices we learn that Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., was last month to call the attention of the House of Commons to the strained nature of affairs in this Colony, and to the constant disputes of H.E. the Governor with the officials and merchants of the Colony. We are informed that Sir John Lubbock was formerly one of Governor Hennessy's most ardent admirers, but that he has now seen the error of his ways. Sir John Hennessy is said to have lately been in correspondence with the Exeter Hall coterie, the leaders of the Conservative, Liberal and Home Rule parties, and even with the more prominent agitators belonging to the Land League. His notoriety is therefore secured.—*China Mail*.

A second list of the twenty ratepayers paying the largest amount of rates for the year 1876 and 1881 is published in Saturday's *Gazette* and the former one cancelled. So it should be considering the very grave errors made in it. Instead of being seventeen on the list as represented in the first return, Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co. are placed third in the amended return, while the total amount of the rates paid by the score of ratepayers above mentioned is now given as \$120,142.45 as compared with \$115,148.28 first given.

A return of stamp revenue for the month of February is published in the *Gazette*. It appears that \$13,517.75 was collected as compared with \$10,323.03 in the same month of last year, showing a net increase of \$3,194.72. The total amount of stamp revenue collected in the two months of this year was \$28,400.56 against \$22,554.57, showing an increase so far of \$5,845.99.—*Daily Press*.

#### MANILA.

We learn from an authentic source that by the last mail the sum of \$250,000 has been sent to Paris to purchase a dredger for the works of the new port, which amount has already been authorized.

A Company has been formed in China, entitled the Luzon Sugar Refinery, to work a refinery on a large scale in these islands. The capital is \$600,000, in shares of \$100 each. For this purpose the said Company has purchased a large property in Malabon, from one of the principal sugar planters, and at the present time they are erecting new machinery, and introducing the most modern apparatus, with the view of turning out 1,500 piculs of refined sugar daily, of the highest class, from 18 and upwards. We are informed that the said Company has purchased the Yengarie property at Mandalayan, a mammoth factory for the refinery of sugar, whereon over \$3,000,000 have been spent, and for reasons unknown to us has never been a success-

ful concern, it being at the present moment closed, not having been worked for a long time. The Manager of the new enterprise is Mr. W. McC. Smith, a gentleman of renowned competency in this trade, he having erected the first sugar refinery in China, the shares on which stand at present at a high premium. Mr. Smith unites great activity to his thorough knowledge of the sugar business, and we doubt not that the new Company, with such a person at its head, will give sure results to the shareholders, and will, at the same time, be a new source of richness and prosperity for this country. The formation of this Company is the result of a modest trial, the details of which we gave some time ago, and our readers will, doubtless, yet recollect. At that time, in view of the good results of the new system of refining sugar, we augured a bright future for the business, which we now see realised.—*China Mail's Translations*.

#### YOKOHAMA.

At two o'clock this afternoon (23rd) the Chinese community had a festive procession through the settlement in honour of their Consul, who is going to leave for Shanghai, via Kobe and Nagasaki, next month. Two men with gongs opened the procession; they were followed by some ten or twelve others bearing placards with inscriptions eulogizing the Consul, and manifesting the good wishes of his nationals. Then several of the Chinese comrades followed in *jinrikishas*, carrying presents consisting of articles of clothing, amongst them a cap with a blue button. A long board and umbrellas, likewise covered with complimentary inscriptions, the latter also destined as a present and carried by Chinese, closed the procession. During the circuit an incessant booming of gongs and rattling of fire crackers was kept up. One of the latter happened to explode under the seat of a stately celestial in a *jinrikisha*, and induced him to quit very suddenly, to the great delight of the bystanders.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Martin Dohmen, late H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at this port. Mr. Dohmen joined the Consular service in September, 1861, and, as appears by the Foreign Office List, after filling various positions here, including Acting Japanese Secretary to the Legation, and Municipal Director at Yokohama, with the rank of Vice-Governor, he was, in August 1871, appointed Vice-Consul at Tokio, which post he held until, in March, 1879, on the transfer of Mr. Wilkinson to Shanghai, as Acting Assistant Judge, he was appointed Acting Consul at Kanagawa. He had long been a martyr to gout, but strange to say he appeared, latterly, to be free from it,—or perhaps we should rather say, the gout became suppressed. Towards the end of last year he had a very violent attack of an epileptic form of convulsions, so that he was incapacitated from fulfilling the duties of his post, and although entitled to retire on a pension, he preferred to continue in the service, and in January last he left this on two years' leave of absence, in hopes that the trip to Europe would benefit him. Such however was not destined to be the case. His health was irretrievably shattered, and a telegram from his brother, dated the 24th February, announces that he died, when little past the meridian of life (he was only forty-nine), whilst on the voyage home, near Aken.

Mr. Dohmen's career will viewed from different points, for it must be confessed that his somewhat brusque manners militated, with many persons, against his popularity. The deceased appeared to entertain a somewhat exaggerated idea of the position he held as a British official, and his continued illness also at times made him somewhat irritable and peremptory. It is not however always those who are the most suave in their general manners, who

are really the most sterling men, and we are sure that his official chiefs and brother officers will agree that a more painstaking, conscientious, hardworking, and reliable official was not to be found, and that his premature decease is a loss to the service to which he had devoted the best years of his life.

The French corvette *Kersaint*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, had the misfortune to lose her captain, Mons. de Rouquette, the day previous to her arrival in this port, that officer having expired, almost instantaneously, it is presumed from an aneurism. The body of the deceased was, shortly after the arrival of the vessel, removed to the General Hospital, and this afternoon it was buried with full honours. The funeral left the Hospital at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the Church. It was headed by a guard from the *Kersaint*, then came the body carried by men from the same ship, the pall-bearers being two French officers, Mr. Jouslain, the French Consul, and General Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General and *Doyen* of the Consular Board, all in full uniform. After this came a number of members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the Russian, Spanish and Italian Ministers, the French, English Russian and Spanish Secretaries of Legation, &c., and a number of the Consuls. Then followed the remainder of the *Kersaint's* men, and detachments from the U.S.S. *Monocacy* and *Svatoara*, H.M.S. *Encounter* and *Kestrel*, and H.I.R.M.S. *Asia* and *Strelack*. A number of naval officers from the different ships, headed by Admiral Olitz, U.S.N., and his staff, came next, whilst the rear was brought up by the majority of the French residents here.

On reaching the Church, the body was carried inside, and after the services had been performed, the procession was reformed and proceeded to the Cemetery. Before the coffin was lowered into the grave, the commanding officer of the *Kersaint* made a short address, and after the usual three volleys had been fired over the grave, the procession dispersed.—*Japan Herald*.

The new Chinese Minister to Japan was received in audience by his Majesty the Mikado on 22nd ult. when he presented his letters of credence.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that as foreigners have heretofore been precluded from holding shares in any bank or other commercial undertaking in Japan, no anxiety has been entertained by Japanese lest foreigners should seize the profits properly belonging to the people. Now, however, it is rumoured that a foreign chamber of commerce has recently memorialised a certain foreign minister to endeavour to obtain the removal of the restrictions imposed on foreigners in this respect; and that a communication with that object has been made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

This, remarks the *Hochi Shinbun*, is a question vitally affecting the Japanese commercial community; and if the request be acceded to it will mark the commencement of their commercial decline. It is therefore hoped the government will politely yet resolutely refuse to grant the privileges asked for.

The probability is that our native contemporary has confused the representations regarding the disabilities imposed on foreigners in Japan set forth in an article on Treaty Revision, No. X, in this journal of 11th instant, with the possibility that the government of Japan may be inclined to modify or remove some of them. The matter, as the *Hochi* says, is of vital importance; not, however, as threatening injury but as promising infinite advantage and benefit to the commercial interest of the Japanese people.

The *Hochi Shinbun's* strictures on the assumed proposition are both unjust and ungenerous; and if it wishes to save its reputation from the stigma of being pro-

nounced anti-progressionist, it will give some substantial reasons in support of its contention that foreigners are likely, by participating as shareholders in Japanese enterprises, to exert an influence detrimental to native prosperity.

If the *Hochi Shinbun* is to be credited, the Koreans are about to make one stride towards a higher state of civilization. They are convinced of the inferiority of their own weapons of war when compared with those possessed by the Japanese, and have become so impressed with the extraordinary power of the Murata rifle that the government have ordered twenty thousand of these weapons.—*Japan Gazette*.

#### JAPAN ITEMS FROM THE NATIVE PAPERS.

H.E. Ito, *sangi*, will leave for Europe early next month. He will be accompanied by many secretaries of the Government Departments. His visit is supposed to be connected with the raising of a foreign loan.

The proprietor of a journal, which recently had become a Government organ, made calls upon many high Government officials, promising to send them his paper gratis. But in less than three days afterwards he sent his bill collector to collect the subscriptions for the paper. Is he not a smart business man?

Since the visit of the Hawaiian King to Japan, the friendship between both countries has become closer than before. The Hawaiian Government is reported to have proposed, through Mr. Bingham, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to abolish the existing treaty, and that a treaty of reciprocity be made. Under the latter, the people of both countries are to enjoy the same rights in either country, subject to the laws, and Hawaiians to be allowed to trade and travel in the interior. As the public are well aware that Mr. Bingham is a true-hearted and impartial man, and as the proposal is of the greatest importance for the future relations between Japan and Hawaii, our Government will take it into consideration, and give a satisfactory answer. Some people, however, are under an apprehension that in this case the cunning aliens (Europeans) will become Hawaiian subjects, and as such trade in the interior of Japan, thus driving the Japanese to the wall.

Reports from Korea always inform us of some hard and cruel punishment awarded to the advocates of progressive principles. As bystanders even, we sympathise with them. We have shown that it is the duty of the Japanese Government, from a moral standpoint, to impress upon the Korean Government the necessity of abstaining from this cruel practice. We are glad to be enabled to state that our Government is going to present a memorial to the Korean Government on this account.

A report has reached us to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce in Yokohama has communicated with a certain Foreign Minister, asking him to interest himself for the removal of the restrictions, prohibiting foreign merchants from entering into partnerships with Japanese and that in compliance with their request he addressed Mr. Inouye on the subject.

A certain person says that the Government will not agree to this proposal, as the interests of the Japanese mercantile community would suffer under a foreign monopoly.—*Japan Herald Translation*.

On the 22nd ultimo showers of sand are reported to have fallen from the clouds at Harada, in Toichi-gori, Yamato. The wind ceased entirely about two o'clock in the afternoon, and then the sand commenced falling, and lasted until about six. The area affected was about three ri square.

An Englishman who resides at Vladivostok visited Kobe recently. He was talking on one occasion to a Japanese official about the commercial mistakes of the Japanese, and gave the following

instance. When there was a rumour of war between Russia and China many people profited, but not the Japanese, although they tried, to do so. When the vessels of the Colonization Commission were sent to Vladivostok with samples of the manufactures and products of Hokkaido, two or three Europeans or Americans were entrusted with them, and subsequently reported the goods unsaleable and unfitted for the market. The foreigners then sold the samples, imported similar goods from other places than Hokkaido, and thus made large profits. This result, added the Englishman, would have been secured to Japan if only a Japanese merchant had been employed instead of a foreigner.

The average annual value of the sugar crop in the island of Oshima, Kagoshima Kan, is about 10,000,000 yen. Last year the canes were nearly all destroyed by violent storms, so that the produce was only about one-half the average. The poorer classes lived therefore on sweet potatoes, and sago steeped for ten days to eliminate the poisonous principle. Some of the people omitted to treat the sago in that fashion, and many died in consequence. There are several money-lending establishments in the island, but they have fallen into difficulties, as their advances are not repaid.

Thieves have frequently plundered the public offices in Osaka, but generally any affair of the kind is kept so secret that the newspaper reporters remain in ignorance. We heard recently that the sentries on duty at the Mint and Arsenal have been doubled during the night, and precautions taken against burglars at the Koraibashi and Shinsibashi telegraph stations by putting extra fastenings on the windows, doors, etc. On the night of the 17th instant three robbers armed with naked swords entered the Normal School of the Educational Department situated at Bamba. They went up to a room containing valuable scientific apparatus, and gathered together instruments which cost more than 10,000 yen. As they were getting ready to depart with this plunder, they came across some wine. They drank it off, and then fell asleep, intoxicated. A watchman found them in this helpless condition, and the rascals were handed over to the police.—*Higo News Translation*.

H.I.M. the Mikado possesses one hundred and seventy-two ponies.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* :—

A project is afloat to establish a society for the improvement of zoological and botanical sciences, which the Professors of the Tokio University are going to join.

In accordance with a request of the Chief of the United States Mint, the Finance Department has sent him about forty different specimens of old Japanese coins.

The following intelligence has reached us from Saikio (Kioto): About 8 o'clock in the morning on the 20th instant sounds like the reports of cannon were heard in a North Eastern direction. The people were surprised and anxiously waiting to learn the cause. Early next morning dark clouds were seen overhanging the horizon, and thick smoke was seen rising about 20 cho (1 to 2 miles) from the city, as though it was caused by a conflagration. Not knowing the cause of this phenomenon, the inhabitants were panic-stricken; in the meantime a muddy substance began to descend on the houses and trees. On being analyzed this substance was found to be of volcanic origin. Everybody was frightened, and believed, the prophecy of the destruction of the world which was circulated last year was about to be fulfilled. Similar occurrences are reported from various districts.

We hear that men of radical views like those of the Russian Nihilists are very numerous in Kioto, and we dread the good people of that city becoming corrupted.

The high officials are greatly concerned, that such vast numbers of people in every



locality should be opposed to the present system of Government, and that there should be such persistent outrages from all quarters. They are considering the best plan to smooth matters over, and say they do not grudge any amount of money to quiet the "troublesome people."

The subscriptions to the Nippon Railway Company having been nearly all received, the construction of the line between Tokio and Takasaki will soon be commenced.

A report from Korsakoff, Sagalien, says that last spring a typhoid fever broke out there, which swept away over a thousand children. Last summer another epidemic, caused by contamination of the blood and inflammation of the tongue broke out and many people were sent to the hospitals. The physicians ascribed the cause to the want of vegetable diet. The *Ainos* living at Irock and Sakahehama were also attacked by an epidemic, and many of them have died.

On the 5th July last a rock rose up from the sea on the North West coast of Sagalien, near the port of Korsakoff. At first it was about five *shaku* above the level of the sea, but after a week it had risen to about seven *shaku*. It is of an iron grey colour and quite soft.

The number of forged bonds, title deeds, and shares put into circulation is so great as seriously to affect business and private monetary operations in the provinces. Those persons who have made advances on such security are pressing for repayment and threatening fore-closure; doubtful alike of the security they hold and of the future value of the money due.—*Gazette Translation.*

Two or three days ago some ancient Korean bronze coins arrived in Osaka, and much competition to possess them took place among several gentlemen of refined taste. We have been told that one of the coins realized as much as 150 yen!

As kerosine has been unsaleable of late the foreign holders seem now disposed to sell at a low price. Consequently market rates are falling.

Shirlings are not inquired for, and stocks are heavy. The price has come down 7 or 8 per cent. since last month.

Last year the director of the Hiogo Engineering Works received orders not to use more imported iron than proved absolutely necessary. Metal procured from Kamayama, in Rikuchiu, was substituted, and found fully equal to the imported article.—*Hiogo News Translation*, from Osaka paper.

## Peking Gazettes.

### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

January 9th.—(1) The Brigadier-Generals, Hsu Tao-k'uei and Ts'ui T'ing-kuei, report the conclusion of the annual joint inspection of the Chihli, Honan, and Shantung troops at K'ai Chou. The review passed off satisfactorily, and Memorialists take occasion to remark that the harvest in the districts visited by them had been abundant, and the young spring wheat looked well.

(2) Li Ho-nien reports that he handed over the seals of office to the new Director-General of the Yellow River, Mei Ch'i-chao, on December 16th.

(3) Ting Pao-chên reports the suicide of a District Police Magistrate named Ch'en Shu-lieh. The officer in question had overstayed his leave of absence, and the District Magistrate proceeded in person to his house to ascertain the reason of such irregularity. Ch'en Shu-lieh came out to meet him clad in a short vest and carrying a small knife. He had a strange look on his face, and the Magistrate told him to drop the knife and, as he did not seem to hear what was said, closed with him and attempted to wrest it from him. During the struggle he received

a wound on the left cheek. The mother of the Police Magistrate subsequently came to the Yamên with a present, and explained that her son had been very strange and absent of late, and under ordinary circumstances would never have thought of welcoming a superior, at whose hands he had experienced many kindnesses, so roughly. While the enquiry into the matter was proceeding, Ch'en Shu-lieh poisoned himself with a dose of opium. Memorialist, however, has given orders to have the affair thoroughly sifted before his burial, as it is just possible that the man was not mad but really intended to wound the District Magistrate, and then, realising the consequences of his act, made away with himself through fear of punishment.

January 10th.—(1) A Decree in answer to a memorial from the Censor Li Yü-hua, with reference to the San P'ai-lou murder case at Nanking. (See *Gazette* of 8th Jan.) Liu K'un-yi is directed to hold the strictest enquiry into the particulars of the first trial (which resulted in the execution of two innocent persons), with the view of determining the nature of the understanding subsisting between the judges and Hu Chin-ch'uan, and ascertaining whether these were in any way screened by the late Governor-General, Shen Pao-chên. The application of Hung Ju-k'uei, the officer originally responsible for the capture of the murderers, for the appointment of a high officer to assist in the forthcoming trial, will be considered and, if in accordance with precedent, allowed.

(2) Liu Yü-ch'eng, Brigade General of K'ai-hua Chen in Yunnan, is allowed to resign on account of ill-health.

(3) The Governor-General of Chihli reports that, in obedience to Imperial Edict, he has succeeded in capturing certain members of a heterodox sect called the Hung Yang Chiao (紅陽教), who have been in the habit of worshipping an imaginary being called Piao Kao Lao Tsu (高老祖), and unsettling the public mind by other superstitious observances. The ringleaders of the sect, Hsing Lé-chi and Hsing Lé-wei, when examined, stated that their society was divided into four branches, named after the four cardinal points, and met together four times a year for purposes of worship. Nothing beyond this could be established against the sect, which apparently had but few followers in Chihli, and had not been the cause, as yet, of any public disturbance. The two ringleaders have been dealt with according to the law on the subject, that is, sent to Urums'i as slaves for the soldiery; and the remaining members of the association in custody have been sentenced to penalties less severe.

January 11th.—(1) Feng Yü-chi, Governor of Shensi, prays that his provincials may be excused, for a time, from the necessity of sending the usual present of local products to His Majesty. The presents usually consist of tea, dried-fruit cakes, skins, confectionery and the like. Memorialist observes that Shensi suffered severely during the disturbances in the North-west and, at a later period, from famine. Most of the fruit trees were then cut down, and so it has been found impossible to collect the different fruits and other articles destined for the Imperial use. As soon as ever the country has recovered from its exhaustion, Memorialist will cause the presents to be once more regularly despatched to Peking.—Granted by Rescript.

January 12th.—(1) Li Han-chang reports the capture and execution of the ringleader of a band of marauders, named Yang Teng-chün, who had long established himself in the difficult country forming the boundary of Hupei and Szechuen, and had been guilty of oppressive acts towards the inhabitants. His latest act of lawlessness had been to establish a private mint and issue a copper coinage. He also had a perfect under-

standing with other rebel chiefs in the vicinity, and was only awaiting a favourable opportunity to join them in creating disturbance on a large scale. Memorialist, foreseeing trouble on this account, issued stringent orders for his capture, and he was finally induced by plausible representations to come to the District town of Hsien-feng accompanied only by a few followers. An ambush had previously been prepared for him, and he was captured after a desperate resistance, and executed on the spot.

(2) The same officer requests that, as far as the Liang Hu Provinces are concerned, the law by which offenders of a certain class are at present executed at the scene of their crime may be continued in force.

(3) A report from Wei Jung-kuang on the same subject, demonstrating in set phrases the inadvisability of a recurrence to the old law regarding the execution of notorious brigands and other offenders. He represents that the pacification of the North-west is not yet complete, and Shansi, consequently, is still in an unsettled state. It is highly desirable that crimes of violence should be visited with instant retribution; were it to be decreed that the perpetrators should in every case be sent forward to the provincial capital for punishment, the inhabitants, who witnessed the crime but were not assured of its punishment, would be more easily seduced into lawless courses themselves. In a word, Memorialist feels sure that the present is a most inopportune time for the introduction of the proposed modification of the law.

January 13th.—(1) Memorial from Tê Hsing, Treasurer and Acting-Governor of Chékiang. He reports that crimes of brigandage and piracy are becoming daily rarer owing to the energy displayed by the Imperial troops in the pursuit of outlaws. Recently, more than one hundred criminals of this class have been captured and summarily executed, including four important officers serving under Chin Man the pirate chief, who, Memorialist regrets to state, is at large, though every effort is being made to secure him. Memorialist then proceeds to state that there is a great deal of distress prevailing along the coast of Chékiang owing to inundations, failure of the autumn crops, and locusts. Two thousand dollars for distribution among the sufferers have been borrowed from the funds at the disposal of the Government on account of *tekin*, the repayment of which it is prayed that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to waive. The Tai Ssu district has suffered most severely, for, the soil being saturated with the salt water, it is found impossible to sow anything. It is now proposed to depute officials to visit the parts in question, and open establishments for the gratuitous issue of congee twice a day up to the end of the first month of the new year. The expenses will, it is hoped, be defrayed by voluntary contributions. Orders will also be issued for the abolition of ten *mora tekin* collectorates in the jurisdiction of T'ai Chou.—The Rescript directs the Acting Governor to arrest Chin Man without fail, and approves of the action of the Provincial Government in the distressed districts on the seaboard.

January 14th.—(1) Hu I-chih (古義質) is appointed Vice-Governor of Shun-tien.

(2) A Decree with reference to the case of Hu T'i-an, a criminal under sentence of decapitation who recently complained of the injustice of his sentence. No further report has been received from the Hunan authorities on the subject, and the Censor Ch'en Ch'i-t'ai has now memorialised the Throne representing that he has heard that every effort is being made to hush up the case, and that the Governor is determined to make it out to be very much less important than it really is. Pressure is being brought to bear on the prisoner

to force him to confess to being an accessory in the crime, and if such confession cannot be wrung from him, he will be allowed to die in prison, and his professions of innocence will thus be of no avail. Li Ho-nien, the new Governor, is directed to hear the case without delay and report his decision at Peking.

(3) The Governor of Shensi represents that, in view of the many cases of brigandage that are constantly occurring in province, it would be unwise to modify the law which gives authority to summarily execute criminals of a certain class at the scene of their offences.

(4) Ch'ing Yü, Governor of Kuangsi, requests permission to vacate his post. He represents that his constitution has been impaired by long residence in the South as Treasurer of Fukien and Governor of Kuangsi. He suffers from dysentery and consequent weakness and his ailments were much aggravated by the hardships consequent on a recent tour of military inspection made by him. Although the rebel chief on the Hunan frontier, Ma Ching-ts'ui, has been taken, another notorious desperado on the frontier of Annam, named Li Ya-shen, still remains at large, and energetic measures are needed to effect his capture. Memorialist in his present state of health does not feel equal to the discharge of the many duties which devolve upon him, and prays that his application to retire may be allowed.—Ch'ing-yü, by Rescript, is granted one month's leave.

## Public Meetings.

### MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Old and New Councils held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1882, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Present:—New Council: Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D. Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, C. J. Holliday, A. J. Little, R. Mackenzie, Geo. J. Morrison, J. Rouston; Old Council: Messrs. H. R. Hearn, Geo. J. Holland, J. F. Rodewald, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

*Inspection of Police, Station, Armoury, Cells, etc.*—The members of the two Councils then proceeded to the yard of the Central Station where the Police Force was drawn up for inspection. Mr. Hearn, the Chairman of the outgoing Council, informed the Superintendent that the Council for 1881 had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Police during their term of office, as there had been comparatively little crime in the Settlement, and good order had always been well maintained. There were still, however, a good many complaints about dirty jinrikhas, the overcrowding of carriages, and the condition of ponies plying for hire, and he had no doubt the New Watch Committee would expect that the rules now in force for the regulation of traffic in the streets should be more stringently carried out. The force was then dismissed, and the Police Cells and Constables' Quarters were inspected and found clean and comfortable. The Armoury and Magazine were next visited, and the arms and stores for the use of the Volunteer Corps found in good order.

*Outstanding Business.*—On returning to the Board Room, Mr. Hearn directed the attention of the New Council to the business left outstanding, the principal thing being the building of an additional Police Station to meet the requirements of the Settlement. It was at first intended that the New Station should be constructed on the vacant piece of land belonging to the Council next the Lock Hospital, but it was now thought that it was more required in the Broadway, somewhere near the Hong-

kew Wharf. The only other matter was the widening of the Bubbling Well Road, near the Skew Bridge, and arrangements were now being made with Mr. Wheelock for the surrender of a strip of his land in that neighbourhood.

The Members of the Old Council then withdrew, and the New Council proceeded to elect as

Chairman.—Mr. W. C. Ward.

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. C. J. Holliday.

Defence and Watch Committee.—Messrs. D. Brand, C. J. Holliday, and R. Mackenzie.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, and J. Rouston.

Works Committee.—Messrs. A. J. Little, G. J. Morrison, and W. C. Ward.

*Weekly Meetings.*—It is decided, until further notice, to hold the usual meetings on Fridays, at 4 p.m., the next meeting to be summoned for Friday, the 10th instant, when the Council will decide upon the steps to be taken for carrying out the resolutions passed at the Ratepayers' meeting relative to the construction of a Public Market, and the new survey of the Hong-kew Settlement.

The Meeting then adjourned.

### TRINITY CATHEDRAL.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity was held at the British Consulate on Monday afternoon, when there were present:—Rev. W. L. Groves, Dr. Henderson, Messrs. Hughes, Ward, Dalgliesh, Wainwright, Lemarchand, Drummond, Hannen, Balfour, Howie, Hearn, Kingsmill, Hogg, Burns, Burkill and Butler.

Mr. DALGLIESH proposed:—

That Mr. Hughes take the chair.

Mr. WARD seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Hughes assumed the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that as the annual report and statement of accounts had been in the hands of subscribers for some days he thought, if the meeting had no objection, they might be taken as read.

No objection being raised, the annual report and statement of accounts were accordingly taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN then explained that the object of the present meeting was to pass the accounts and to elect trustees for the ensuing year.

Mr. WARD said that in presenting the report he had to express his regret that a clerical error had crept into the first page under the head of pew rents. During the past year the trustees had been compelled to incur some heavy expenses. These had been caused principally by extensive repairs to the Deanery which had become necessary. The roof of the Cathedral had also sustained great damage from the typhoon and this had caused another outlay. The Trustees had been placed in some difficulty by the uncertainty of Dean Butcher's movements. He (Mr. Ward) had addressed a letter to the Dean in November last to which no reply had been received in consequence of the Dean's absence from London. As time pressed he had since telegraphed requesting the Dean to return without delay. To this the Dean replied that it was impossible and asked the Trustees to secure Mr. Groves's service until June. Mr. Groves was willing but not able to remain in consequence of other arrangements which he had in contemplation. Since the telegram a letter had been received from the Dean dated Cairo 25th January, 1882, (Mr. Ward then read the letter in which the Dean applied for further leave, expressed his high approval of the manner in which Mr. Groves had performed his duties, and asked that his services might be secured for a further term.) The speaker then went on to say that at the first intimation of the Dean's views the Trustees wished to oblige

him as far as possible and decided to offer Mr. Groves a year's appointment as Acting Chaplain which that gentleman has accepted. He added that it was not in contemplation by the Committee to continue the salary of Dean Butcher during the period of Mr. Groves' acting appointment. He paid a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Fentum as organist to whom salary had been granted during his extended leave of absence and concluded by saying that great praise was due to the choir for the part they had taken in the services.

Mr. DRUMMOND asked up to what date Dean Butcher would have leave of absence.

Mr. WARD replied that leave had been granted to him until the end of February 1883.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Does he understand that he will receive no salary up to that period?

Mr. WARD thought he did, judging from the tone of a letter recently received from him.

Mr. DRUMMOND—If there be no objection to stating it, what will be the terms of the engagement with Mr. Groves.

Mr. WARD—Tls. 200 a month.

Mr. HANNEN—What is the amount of the Dean's salary?

Mr. WARD—Tls. 3,200 a year.

Mr. HANNEN—Then there will be some difference?

Mr. WARD—Yes, a difference of Tls. 800.

Mr. KINGSMILL remarked that it was uncertain as to whether the Dean intended to return at all.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought it desirable there should be some definite information as to his return.

Mr. WARD concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Drummond.

Mr. HANNEN—Has the Dean never suggested that he would not return?

Mr. DRUMMOND said that private letters show that he intended to return when he left Shanghai.

Mr. HANNEN said that from private conversation which he had with the Dean previous to his leaving he judged that he would return, if he was not offered a valuable living in England. The Trustees, he thought, could not assume that the Dean did not intend to come back.

Mr. WARD explained that it was on the assumption that he would come back that a temporary arrangement had been made with Mr. Groves.

Mr. LEMARCHAND thought the Dean might be asked to give as long notice as possible of his intention to return, or otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN suggested to Mr. Ward that he should inform the Dean of the notice required by the Trustees.

Mr. HANNEN said he was willing to propose that Mr. Ward write to the Dean directing him to give six months notice if he does not intend to return.

Mr. KINGSMILL thought there would be no inconvenience to the Dean in giving such notice as he had only had an engagement for the winter services at Cairo.

Mr. HOGG asked if any arrangements had been made for completing the tower and spire and referred to the estimates which had been submitted for the work.

Mr. KINGSMILL in the course of a few remarks expressed an opinion that it would be better to defer building the tower and spire until the chance had been altered, as the present arrangement of the choir would be unsuitable when the new organ arrived.

Mr. LEMARCHAND asked what would be the cost of the new organ.

Mr. WARD—About Tls 2,000.

Mr. DRUMMOND asked when the church property would fall in.

Mr. WARD—In August 1884.

Mr. DRUMMOND—What will be the increase in the income of the church?

Mr. WARD—About from Tls. 1,500 to Tls. 2,000 a year.

Mr. KINGSMILL said he judged from the accounts presented there could be no permanent balance, but did not perceive anything very hopeless in the present conditions of affairs. He noticed amongst the several items one set down as pew rents £1s. 4, 156.87. The income, he said was not likely to increase as long as pew rents were in existence. We met here as subscribers and not as pew-renters. If there be no objection he would suggest that the word "subscriptions" be substituted for "pew-rents." By this means he thought many would go to church who do not now do so. The Union and Baptist Churches, in which pew rents were unknown had met with success and he certainly thought a change for the better might be made by so doing.

The CHAIRMAN—Will any gentleman propose that the accounts be passed?

Mr. KINGSMILL asked if the Treasurer might now change the word "pew rents" for "subscriptions." By so doing they would still be keeping to the Act of Parliament.

The CHAIRMAN explained that they did not meet under any act of Parliament. They had been emancipated from that since the Government contribution to the chaplain's salary had been withdrawn. Although he had taken the Chair he only did so as a matter of convenience to the Committee.

Mr. WARD thought it would be hardly advisable to make the change as pew rents had been paid and shown in the accounts from time immemorial.

Mr. LEMARCHAND asked if more money would be obtained by the proposed change. Mr. KINGSMILL thought there would, as there was a strong objection in the minds of many people against pew rents.

Mr. LEMARCHAND thought a matter of two or three Tels ought not to weigh with anyone who desired to come to Church; if it did, there were free seats.

Mr. KINGSMILL said the sums charged for pew rents were very severe on many married men; they might use the seats labelled free, but they would be under the ban by doing so.

Dr. HENDERSON concurred in the opinion.

Mr. DRUMMOND remarked that the proposition was a small one if it involved only a change of name; if it was intended to abolish pew rents altogether it was a great one. Collections might be substituted. The collection on Christmas Day realised, he believed, £1s. 894. The sum set down as pew rents was £1s. 4, 156. He thought it would take five or six collections to make up that amount and if that was the case it would be much better not to make the change. Union Church had been quoted as an example. He must confess his entire ignorance that Union Church was a success. He had never heard that it was so before.

Mr. KINGSMILL was perfectly certain that if the change were made subscriptions would pour in.

Mr. LEMARCHAND remarked that the Church was in debt at present.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT thought the change would only increase the congregation by a few and reduce the income very considerably.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the matter be left for future consideration.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that as there is a deficit of £1s. 900 he thought there could be no objection to a second collection on Easter Day.

Mr. DALGLIESH remarked that collections were formerly made twice a year.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought it very desirable to keep up the custom.

Mr. LEMARCHAND then proposed:—

That the Report and Accounts, as printed, be adopted.

Mr. DRUMMOND seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. DRUMMOND proposed:—

That Messrs. Bell, Dalgliesh, and Ward be Trustees for the ensuing year.

Mr. LEMARCHAND seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. WARD, on behalf of Mr. Bell and himself, briefly returned thanks.

On the motion of Mr. KINGSMILL a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Trustees for last year.

Mr. WARD stated that in prospect of the arrival of the new organ the Temperance Society had offered to purchase the old one for £1s. 1,150. He thought this was a good opportunity for disposing of it, and that if they did not avail themselves of it they might not get another. He therefore begged to propose:—

That the Trustees be hereby authorised to dispose of the organ at present in the Cathedral at such time and on such terms as they may deem best.

Mr. DALGLIESH seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Some discussion then ensued as to the position the new organ would occupy.

Mr. DRUMMOND suggested the appointment of a few gentlemen as an additional Committee to decide as to the site of the instrument.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked if it was proposed to select a Committee now.

Dr. HENDERSON asked where was the usual place for an organ in a Cathedral.

Mr. KINGSMILL explained that in Cathedrals the organ was generally placed on the rood or chancel screen.

After some further conversation Mr. DRUMMOND proposed:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed to consult with the Committee for the ensuing year in the arrangements connected with the erection of the new organ, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Lemarchand, Burkill, McLeod, Cory, Hearn, J. L. Scott and Rev. W. L. Groves.

Mr. DALGLIESH seconded the motion.

Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the Choir and to the clergymen who had kindly undertaken the services during the past year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting then adjourned.

#### REPORT.

The Trustees have to lay before the subscribers the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1881. They regret that the debit balance shows a considerable increase, due to the extra expense incurred in carrying on the services.

The Tower and Spire Fund now amounts to £1s. 1,457.38, interest on the sum in hand having been added to the previous balance.

The New Organ Fund.—The liberal contributions received and the interest on fixed deposits raise this fund to £1s. 5,022.10. Messrs. Walker & Sons are making good progress with the new instrument and write that they hope to have it ready for erection in their factory in June next. The Trustees rely on the continued liberality of the community to support the Fund.

The Trustees have to report that, acting on the authority granted to them by the subscribers assembled at the meeting held at Her Majesty's Consulate on the 9th of March, 1881, they have concluded a lease to the Municipal Council of a strip of land on the eastern frontage of the Cathedral compound measuring 3 fms 7 ft for the purpose of widening the Kiangse Road. The lease is for 99 years from the 25th of March, 1881, and the rent paid by the Council is £1s. 150 a year. The expense of putting back the wall and gates was borne by the Council.

The Dean applied in March for an extension of his leave of absence, and the Trustees unanimously agreed to grant him additional furlough for six months—that is up to the end of February, 1882—on half pay. The Trustees tender their very grateful thanks to those friends who, often at the cost of much personal inconvenience, have conducted the services during the year. The names of the Right Rev. Bishop Moule, the Rev. J. C. Hoare, the Rev. R. Shaun, the Rev. W. L. Groves, and, and the late Rev. G. C. Booth, will occur to the subscribers as being specially

entitled to acknowledgment for their most acceptable ministrations.

Mr. Keswick, who was appointed a Trustee at the last annual meeting vacated the post in July last on leaving for Europe.

#### The Account of the Treasurer and Trustees of the British Episcopal Church Establishment at Shanghai, for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

|                                                              |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Jan. to Dec.                                                 | £1s.     |
| To Pew Rents                                                 | 3,158.87 |
| " Rent of Main Guard                                         | 150.00   |
| " Rent of Land leased for Wilkesing Kiangse Road             | 150.00   |
| " Shanghai Gas Co. for Old Meter                             | 33.21    |
| " Collection on Christmas Day                                | 894.47   |
| " Contributions in Alms' box and Surplus offertory           | 137.73   |
| " Balance of Subscriptions to the " Miss Fay Memorial Widow" | 24.34    |
| " Balance                                                    | 1,415.40 |
| £1s.                                                         | 9,692.02 |

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Jan. to Dec.                                       | £1s.     |
| By Balance last Account                            | 3,219.85 |
| " Chaplain's Stipend                               | 2,695.66 |
| " Remuneration to Officiating Clergy               | 1,773.90 |
| " Incidental Expenses                              | 1,513.91 |
| " Interest paid to Agra Bank                       | 123.12   |
| " Interest due to Subscribers Parsonage Loan, 1859 | 94.55    |
| £1s.                                               | 9,692.02 |

W. H. DALGLIESH, } Trustees.  
W. C. WARD, }

Audited and found correct,  
JOSEPH WELCH.

#### THE TOWER AND SPIRE FUND.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Balance of last Account      | £1s.     |
| Interest to 23th March, 1881 | 1,387.98 |
| £1s.                         | 69.40    |
| £1s.                         | 1,457.38 |

#### BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1881.

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Trustees' Accounts         | £1s.     |
| Agra Bank Deposit Receipts | 3,145.40 |
| £1s.                       | 3,082.53 |
| £1s.                       | 7,227.93 |
| W. C. Ward, Treasurer      | 2,159.89 |
| Subscribers Parsonage Loan | 1,985.51 |
| Tower and Spire Fund       | 1,457.38 |
| New Organ Fund             | 1,625.15 |
| £1s.                       | 7,227.93 |

#### THE PARSONAGE LOAN, 1859.

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 31st December, 1880—                 | £1s.     |
| To Balance                           | 1,890.96 |
| 31st December, 1881—                 | 94.55    |
| " One year's interest at 5 per cent. | 94.55    |
| £1s.                                 | 1,985.51 |

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 31st December, 1881—     | £1s.     |
| By Amounts due to—       |          |
| Jessie, Matheson and Co. | 496.38   |
| Gilman and Co.           | 248.19   |
| J. G. Pardon             | 248.19   |
| Gibb, Livingston and Co. | 248.19   |
| Estate A. Heard and Co.  | 248.19   |
| " Shaw Ripley and Co.    | 496.37   |
| £1s.                     | 1,985.51 |

#### CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Friday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Little & Co., when there were present:—Messrs. Little, Low, Pardon, Veitch, Francis, Gultzw, Jaques, Cance, Saunders and F. A. Groom. Mr. LITTLE was unanimously voted to be the Chair.

Mr. F. A. GROOM acted as Secretary to the meeting.

The following notice convening the meeting was taken as read:—

A Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, on Friday, the 10th March, at 3.30 p.m., to receive accounts and pass final dividend.

LITTLE & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
China & Japan Insurance Co.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry he could not lay a complete account of the previous meeting before the shareholders as many of the books and records had been lost by fire. All he could do under the circumstances was to refer to a report of the meeting of 1876. What now remained to be done was to pass the accounts as printed



and to declare a final dividend in accordance with a statement which was now in their hands.

The accounts, of which copies were distributed in the room stood as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—(From 31st March, 1877.)

|                                          | Tls.      |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| To Balance as per 31st March, 1877 ..... | 16,678.52 |
| „ Transfer fees .....                    | 5.15      |
| „ Claims recovered .....                 | 2,101.04  |
| „ Salvage do. ....                       | 7,575.88  |
| „ Exchange .....                         | 357.08    |
| „ Interest .....                         | 4,130.49  |
| <b>Tls. 31,143.79</b>                    |           |

|                                           | Cr.       |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| By Bombay Agency—balance transferred .... | 5.82      |
| „ Hongkong do. ....                       | 294.24    |
| „ Liquidation charges .....               | 1,936.32  |
| „ London charges .....                    | 2,652.08  |
| „ Dividend No. 6 .....                    | 9,000.00  |
| „ Balance .....                           | 17,260.30 |
| <b>Tls. 31,143.76</b>                     |           |

|                                       | Cr.       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| To Unclaimed Interest Dividends ..... | 231.40    |
| „ do. Liquidation do. ....            | 2,011.00  |
| „ Cash due Liquidators .....          | 43.16     |
| „ Balance .....                       | 17,260.30 |
| <b>Tls. 19,545.86</b>                 |           |

|                                          | Tls.      |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| By Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .. | 19,545.86 |
| <b>Tls. 19,545.86</b>                    |           |

|                                            | Memo.     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| By Balance as above .....                  | 17,260.30 |
| Less Auditor's fee .....                   | 25.00     |
| „ Liquidators' commission (Balance) 950.00 |           |
| „ Printing, advertising, etc. ....         | 100.00    |
| „ Trustees' fees, say .....                | 1,000.00  |
| <b>2,105.00</b>                            |           |

Balance for distribution.....Tls. 15,155.30

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 23th February, 1882.

Examined with the Books and found correct,  
Geo. R. CONNER,  
Public Accountant.

LITTLE & Co.,  
Liquidators.

FRANCIS A. GROOM } Trustees for Shareholders, China  
T. D. SKELLIE, } by his Attorney,  
F. W. LEMARCHAND, } Co., in Liquidators.

The CHAIRMAN explained the principal items, and a brief discussion ensued in which Messrs. Groom, Low, Veitch, etc. took part; after which

Mr. Low proposed:—

That the accounts as submitted be passed.

Mr. VEITCH seconded the motion, which on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

Some conversation then ensued on the sums stated in the memo attached to the accounts. The amounts set down against “Printing advertising, etc.” and “Trustees fees” were objected to by one or two of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the items were approximate only and did not represent what had been, or might actually be paid. Printing and advertising had been entered at Tls. 100 in order that the cost of advertising in the Singapore and Indian papers might be covered. There were many Chinese shareholders in the Straits and Indian and it was only fair that they should be informed of what had been decided on. The trustees' fees had been set down at Tls. 1,000, but if the meeting desired it, it could be reduced to Tls. 500.

After some further discussion the memo was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. VEITCH then proposed:—“That a final dividend be declared of Tls. 5.15 per share.

Mr. Low seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that was the last of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting then adjourned.

#### HONGKONG AND WHANGPOA DOCK COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the above Company was held in its offices this afternoon (1st March). The following shareholders were present:—Messrs. H. Hopius (Chairman), A. McIver, A. T. Mau-

ger, W. Reiners, C. H. Haswell, Jr., Hon. F. B. Johnson, H. de C. Forbes, D. McCulloch, W. M. Morgan, W. Cruickshanks, R. Innes, H. Foss, A. Coxon, V. C. Rocha, S. Hughes, A. Newton, D. Sayle, W. H. Darby, J. H. Cox, G. de Champeaux, J. Y. V. Vernon, M. B. Polishwalla, L. Fleming, F. H. Henderson, H. G. James.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The Report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I propose that they be taken as read. The result of our half-year's working, I think you will agree with me, is satisfactory. Our gross earnings show again an increase on these of the previous six months, and the net profit represents a proportionate increase, although I regret to say we have quite exceptionally had to write off about \$6,000 for bad debts. The interest account is still about \$2,000 larger than in our previous statement, because interest on the value of the Cosmopolitan Dock had only to be charged therein for about three months, but from now there will be a considerable saving, as the West Point properties have been delivered to the purchasers, and we have been enabled to reduce our debt to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. by \$175,000. In this connection I have, however, to mention, that according to the terms of sale we have had to leave \$80,000 as mortgage on the Belcher's Bay property until the 21st January 1884. The sum has been advanced by the same Company under our guarantee. The Belcher's Bay Slip has been removed to Kowloon, and will soon be in working order there. It has been taken over at a moderate valuation of \$20,000, and the realised profit on the sale of both properties amounts to \$37,500, which have been carried to Reserve Fund. The MacDonald Slip has not yet been disposed of, and its proceeds, when realised, will go to the same fund. Our plant and machinery, as stated in the Report, are all in good working order, but we have found it advisable to order out from home a supply of machinery of the newest style, which will greatly serve to increase efficiency of work and earning power at our various establishments. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have pleasure in stating that we continue to have ample work to do, and that we have every reason to be satisfied with the prospect before us. (Applause) I have now to propose the adoption of the Report and the passing of the accounts, but before doing so, I shall be happy to answer any question with reference to the same.

Mr. McCulloch having seconded the adoption of the report, the proposition was carried.

Mr. Manger proposed, and Mr. Innes seconded, the motion that the election of the three new directors,—Messrs. Wm. Reiners, the Hon. F. B. Johnson, and Mr. H. de C. Forbes—be confirmed. Their election was unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

Mr. McIver proposed, and Mr. Rocha seconded the motion, that the retiring directors, Messrs. A. T. Manger and Mr. C. H. Haswell Jr., be re-elected. The motion was carried.

Mr. Haswell proposed the re-election of the retiring Auditors,—Messrs. T. Arnold, and Mr. H. W. Davis. The Chairman seconded; and the motion was carried.

Mr. W. Morgan proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, which was heartily accorded.

The meeting then closed.—China Mail.

#### Amusements.

##### MONTHLY CHALLENGE CUP, No. 1 Co., S.V.C.

The usual monthly competition for the Challenge Cup of the above Company took place on Saturday morning, when the weather was most favourable. On the last occasion Priv. Dunman won with a score

of 88. On Saturday he did not compete, and Sergt. Dunman was declared temporary possessor of the Cup with a total of 78. If similar good fortune attends him next time it will become his absolute property. Lieut. Glass was in command and Sergt. Major Merritt kept the score, which was as follows:—

|                       | 200 yards.    | Total.       | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| Sergt. Dunman .....   | 554542454-41  | 244243545-37 | 78         |        |              |
| Priv. Buchanan .....  | 243242432-29  | 453252333-35 | 64         |        |              |
| „ Allen .....         | 4423222432-28 | 343422325-33 | 61         |        |              |
| Lieut. Glass .....    | 2224224422-26 | 442423524-32 | 58         |        |              |
| Priv. Valentine ..... | 242340343-27  | 225423432-30 | 57         |        |              |
| „ W. D. Little .....  | 2333334343-30 | 333352025-27 | 57         |        |              |
| „ Loam .....          | 345223243-28  | 344223242-26 | 54         |        |              |
| Sergt. Dowdall .....  | 223534343-33  | 002234222-19 | 52         |        |              |

The tie between Sergt. Moutrie and Pte. Brandon, which occurred in the competition for the Monthly Challenge Cup of No. 2 Co. S.V.C. on Saturday (4th) was shot off on Tuesday morning (7th), with the following result:—

|                      | 200 yards. | Total.     | 500 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| Priv. Brandon .....  | 3354554-50 | 4444554-50 | 59         |        |              |
| Sergt. Moutrie ..... | 4232432-20 | 5455443-51 | 51         |        |              |

Private Brandon is therefore the winner.

#### Correspondence.

##### CHINESE VERSIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

To the Editor of the  
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I am astonished at the unqualified praise you bestow on Mr. Giles's article on 'The New Testament in Chinese' which appeared in the *China Review* for November, December, 1881. While there are a few very good suggestions in that article, the principle of translation advocated is fundamentally wrong. If I understand Mr. Giles, he would have translators of the Bible ransack Chinese literature for equivalents and stringing these together effect a translation of the Holy Scriptures. This may be called Translation by Quotation. I can hardly conceive a more vicious method. Such a collection of phrases, ancient and modern, might be very interesting as a literary curiosity and as displaying the erudition of the translators, but quite useless in every other respect. Such a hotch-potch of things new and old would disgust the intelligent reader and be as intolerably dull as a modern “Dictionary of Phrases.” What would the English reader say to a Bible largely composed of phrases culled from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Addison, Carlyle and Ruskin? The flavour of the original would entirely evaporate in such a process, its distinctive features be destroyed, and all its pith and pungency hopelessly lost. The degree in which the spirit and force of the original are preserved is the best measure of successful translation. But how is either to be preserved in a string of quotations?

But even if desirable, would such a method of translation be possible? Does Chinese literature, vast as it is, afford ready-made equivalents for any considerable portion of the Bible? The doubt seems to have occurred to Mr. Giles, and he therefore suggests that Translation by Quotation might be supplemented by Translation by Imitation. He gives a number of model sentences which the translator might imitate. If the writer of the article under review were a young man fresh from his Greek accident, the suggestion would be intelligible. That is how schoolboys grind out their first Greek and Latin. It might be recommended also to young students of Chinese. But a translator of the Bible may be presumed to have got beyond that initial stage. If the foreign translator and his Chinese writer have not enough Chinese in their brains to dispense with model sentences, they had better desist from their self-

imposed task and leave it to abler men. Such copying, at best, is miserable work and does not carry one far. A consideration of the models given by Mr. Giles confirms this view. It is difficult to see how 日無私照\* (the Sun shines impartially) is to serve as a pattern by which to translate the very difficult sentence "For He maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Even if it fitted the first half of the sentence, which it does not, how about the second half? The phrase may supply speakers and commentators with a familiar illustration of the words of Christ, and there its use ends. How too does

口是心非 give "the key-note to an elegant and vigorous rendering" of "This people draweth nigh to me with their mouth and honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me?" (Isa. XXIX. 13, Matt. XV. 8.) Will Mr. Giles show us how it is to be done? We can compare the result with the admirable translation given by the Delegates 斯民以口

舌附我敬我而心則遠我. Here again the native phrase may aid the preacher, but can be of no direct help to the translator. The same remark applies to several of Mr. Giles's quotations. Equally difficult is it to see how "Render your hearts and not your garments" can be modelled on the Chinese culinary phrase 人皆知滌其器而不知洗其心

—"All know how to wash their plates and dishes but not to cleanse their hearts." Would Mr. Giles abandon the Biblical figure and adopt the very different Chinese figure of plates and dishes? If so, why? Are the Chinese so utterly brainless as to be incapable of comprehending a new figure? It is ignorance of the difference between the Christian idea of "inspiration" and the heathen idea of "possession" which suggests 神附人而言 as a basis for the translation of "Holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

But even model sentences cannot always be got. How then?—"Patch," says Mr. Giles; and forthwith supplies a number of choice fragments culled from various authors. Let any one try this method of Translation by Patching, and see how it works. It will end as when new wine is put into old bottles, and as when new cloth is put upon an old garment. Even Mr. Giles seems to have had some doubts as to the practicability of the plan he recommends, for he adds: "Provided always that the other portions of the sentiment would be similarly recast." A wise qualification certainly, but one which nullifies all the rest. Let a modern Englishman try to write like Chaucer, or try to blend scraps from Chaucer with his own style, and see the result.

So far as I am aware no great translation of the Bible has yet been made in any language on the principle of quotation, imitation, and patching recommended by Mr. Giles. In all other tongues, translators have simply striven to give as far as possible an idiomatic rendering of the original. Why should we depart from this simple and rational course in Chinese? Is Chinese so different from all other languages that a different method of translation is necessary? Has it fossilized into dead forms and become incapable of living adaptation? By no means. We need no new courses of translation. The old are better. Those so successfully employed in other languages will be found best in Chinese. The Chinese language easily accommodates itself to new forms, and in the hands of a ready writer is a facile

instrument. It is monstrous to suppose that there is only one way of saying a thing in Chinese and that there is some one stereotyped style; that we must copy this author and imitate that. There are as many styles in Chinese as in English or in any other language. All we require is a simple idiomatic translation into modern Chinese, and I think we have such a translation in the "Delegates' Version." No doubt there are many blemishes and not a few blunders in that work, but on the whole it is a most successful translation, and is a noble monument of the learning, ability and judgment of the translators.

Mr. Giles's article is based on a misconception of what is required in a translation of the Bible. Above all things we must give the sense of the original. Failure in this is failure in all. A few awkward sentences here and there do not amount to much. They may be found in any Chinese author. But no man is at liberty to play adaptation-tricks with the Word of God under pretence of making it more intelligible. Nor will any devout man ever think of doing so.

Some of the suggestions made by Mr. Giles are happy, and would probably be an improvement on existing translations; but others are either inferior or erroneous. 求而必得之 does not mean "Ask and it shall be given to you," as Mr. Giles translates it, but "Ask and ye shall receive," a phrase, I believe, which does not occur in the Bible. The Biblical expression is "Every one that asketh receiveth" which is well rendered by the Delegates 凡求者得也. To translate "poor in spirit" by 為人謙 is to introduce into the text an altogether different idea. 虚心 is incomparably better.

How so learned a sinologue as Mr. Giles can suggest 居吾語女 as a translation of "Verily I say unto you," is amazing. It was originally addressed by Confucius to his disciple Tsz-lu and means "Sit down and I will tell you." I have not read Chuang-tsz and am not familiar with the phrase 吾固告汝, but if Chuang-tsz uses words in their ordinary sense, I venture to say that 固 does not mean "Verily" and the clause cannot be translated "Verily I say unto you." Will not you, Mr. Editor, the learned translator of Chuang-tsz, give us the correct rendering? But supposing both phrases to be admissible, why should we adopt either? What objection is there to

我誠告爾? Mr. Giles states with much assurance that "Confucius and Mencius, not to descend lower in the scale of prophets, never spoke of themselves as 我, but always as 吾." A man with a fallible memory should not make infallible statements. We read in the Lun-yü 爾愛其羊我愛其禮 (Lun-yü Bk. III) 子曰我未見好仁者惡不仁者 \* \* \* 蓋有之矣我未見之也 (Lun-yü Bk. IV) &c., &c., &c. In Mencius also we find the 我 frequently used, e.g.

今吾尚病病愈我且往見. And again 我且直之吾聞夷子墨者 (Mencius Bk. III). Instances might be multiplied to almost any extent. Far from Confucius and Mencius never having used 我 in speaking of themselves, they used it constantly, employing it indifferently with 吾 and 予. In the 上論 alone I find 我 used eighteen times by Confucius. Modesty is a great virtue. I commend it unto all men! But once on a

high horse it is difficult to get down, so Mr. Giles goes on to tell us that the character 勿 is wrongly employed in the sentence "lead us not into temptation," "being limited by custom to instructions from a superior to an inferior." As a reply to this dictum, I quote two sentences from Mencius. Speaking to King Hui of Liang Mencius says 王請勿疑 (Bk. I p. 1.) And again speaking to King Hsian of Ch'i Mencius says 則勿毀之矣 (Mencius Bk. Part II). There are evidently more things in Chinese literature than even Mr. Giles has dreamed of! If Mr. Giles is serious in saying that in the Lord's Prayer, 糧 should be changed to 飯, I sincerely condole with him on his want of taste. The same bad taste is shown in recommending the adoption of such hackneyed threadbare phrases as 有求必應. The difficulty which Mr. Giles finds in 飢渴慕義 and in 爾國臨 存 exists only in himself. The former sentence at least is excellent Chinese and perfectly intelligible to an ordinary scholar. The same figure exists in such common expressions as 渴想

渴慕. Mr. Giles submits several Chinese phrases as appropriate translations of certain passages in the Old Testament and among them 草菅人命 as a suitable rendering of Job's grand words, "Man \* \* cometh forth like a flower and is cut down." Does not Mr. Giles know the meaning of his own quotation? Apparently not. The phrase he gives means "to regard or treat human life as mere grass," and is said of harsh magistrates and bloody tyrants. O Job, how Giles would translate thee! It would be weary work to go one by one over Mr. Giles's many errors. I have said enough, I think, to show that Mr. Giles, to put it very mildly, commits more blunders than those he criticizes.

As to such terms as "Kingdom of Heaven," "Lamb of God," "Son of Man," all I need say is that they are just as intelligible in Chinese as in English or in any other language. Why the Chinese alone should be considered incapable of understanding a new term or comprehending a new idea, I cannot imagine. Are they really so stupid? Mr. Giles should in common courtesy state why he considers that "to translate Son of Man by 人子 is to reduce the level of Bible in Chinese to the level of a mere burlesque." Why? What is there so very objectionable about the term? Does Mr. Giles know a better? Does a better exist? Mr. Giles should either substantiate his statement or withdraw it. Assertion is not criticism.

Evidently Mr. Giles is not a master of Biblical exegesis or he would not suggest 天堂, 樂園 or 樂境 as a translation of Kingdom of Heaven. "Kingdom of Heaven" as well as the more common term "Kingdom of God," do not mean heaven the Happy Land beyond, but the Church or kingdom of Christ. So also had Mr. Giles known the meaning of the term Lamb as applied to Christ he would not have written his long and mistaken criticism thereon. That term is not applied to our Lord simply to denote His spotless purity as Mr. Giles supposes, but chiefly in reference to His sacrificial death, as is clear from such passages as "Christ our passover is sacrificed for us" in allusion to the Paschal lamb, "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," etc. etc. Is one so very ignorant of Biblical exegesis as Mr. Giles manifestly is, competent to pose as a critic of Biblical translation?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. S. OWEN.

Peking, 27th Feb.

\* 天無私覆 地無私載 日月無私照

MR. OWEN AND MR. GILES.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Allow me to point out to the Rev. Mr. Owen that in one of the most beautiful chapters in the Gospels—the 16th of John—he will find at the 24th verse, the phrase which he believes does not occur in the Bible—“Ask, and you shall receive.”

Though I am not a clergyman, I venture to imitate his language when he beautifully says—“O Job, how Giles would translate thee!” and exclaim,—“O Christ, how oblivious is Owen of thy words!”

I was once a sinologue; I am now only

A SINNER.

8th March.

## SURVEY OF HONGKOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—There can be no doubt as to the advisability of having a correct official survey made of Hongkew, but the matter is not a pressing one. I am entirely opposed to paying ten or even seven thousand taels for such survey, and the more as the present revenue is not equal to the expenditure.

The Surveyor to the Council is the proper man to make the survey; and if it and the current work are too much for him to accomplish with his present staff then temporarily provide him with a properly qualified assistant. It is of the greatest importance that the survey be accurately made, and in a reasonable time. A properly qualified assistant at Tls. 200 a month could probably be found, and in a year's time the plan should be completed. As roads are made or extended they should be immediately laid down on the official plan. If this had been attended to in by-gone years the community would not be in want of a plan to-day.

Yours truly,

TAPE LINE.

8th March.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As far as an outsider is able to judge, one of the principal employments of the Surveyor of the Anglo-American Settlement is that of putting down drains and taking them up; underground, rather than above-ground work. He receives handsome remuneration, and the rate-payers cannot complain; that he does not spend enough money for it. The salary attached to the post, including house-rent and taxes free, trap, etc. amounts to not far from Tls. 4,500 a year. Against this I observe in the Municipal Council Report under the head of Public Works, last year, an expenditure of some Tls. 70,000. It is to be regretted that the only gentleman at all able to exercise any supervision on this expenditure has not been re-elected on the present Council. It was while he was acting as locum tenens for the present Surveyor that almost the only real work of importance was carried out—namely that of bunding out the foreshore of the English Settlement,—that has been done since Mr. Oliver's death.

Now, why should not tenders be publicly invited, for all the large operations the Council require? The work would surely be done cheaper than by the present method, and the Surveyor's duty should be to see to the proper performance of the contracts. About the only thing the public prints have given any notice concerning tenders being invited for, was granite-chips, and one has not heard anything about them for a long time. The Surveyor is no doubt a very estimable gentleman, and has been a long time in public office; but it does seem strange, when the very thing is required from which he takes from his title, that outside assistance is found to be necessary. There is, however, some force in the

reason that has been given to the Council for his not undertaking this survey, that the ordinary duties of his office are such that he has not the time. If such be the case it would be advisable that some of the minor details of the office work should be attended to by another assistant so as to allow of more freedom for the head of the Department. The proportions of the Settlement have increased so much recently that the various duties in connection with the Board of Works must have increased likewise. Nor is this the only branch of our Municipal staff that requires reinforcement. That of the Sanitary Department for a place of the area of Shanghai, as closely populated as it is with so large a proportion of Chinese, cannot be efficiently attended to by only three individuals. The astonishing thing is that they do it as well as they do.

A little less expended on roads like Seward Road and on the old Race Course before houses even are built along them, and a wiser outlay in other matters, will it is to be hoped mark the term of office of the present Council, rather than a continuance in the tracks of their predecessors of by no means famous memory.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

9th March.

ARGUS.

## THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your leading article you have mentioned receiving a tract, from the Methodist Book Concern of New York, Cincinnati, belonging to the series of Chautauque Text-books, and dealing with the history of China, Japan, and Corea. Perhaps a word or two of explanation in regard to the series of books here referred to, and the unfamiliar name attached to them, may not be without interest to some of your readers.

Chautauque is the name of a small lake, lying among the hills, in the western part of the state of New York. It is a pretty sheet of water, from one to three miles in width, and from fifteen to twenty miles in length. The name is an Indian name, said to mean a foot, or shoe, to which the contour of the lake bears some resemblance. The name has also been given to the country in which the lake is situated. For a long time after the settlement of the country this beautiful lake, like the desert flower, “born to blush unseen,” attracted little or no attention. It was useful only as a place for fishing, and skating. But a few years ago some Methodist, or Methodists, who of course are ever looking for camp-meeting grounds, thought they had discovered a nice one in a grove on the west bank of this lake, at a place known as “The Point.” Here they bought land sufficient for a large camp-ground, which they proceeded to lay out, fit up, and get into operation. Chautauque Point soon became quite famous, serving as a religious camping ground or watering place, during the vacation part of summer. Here multitudes annually assemble, partly for rest and recreation, and partly to listen to distinguished preachers, lecturers, singers, etc., etc. Here many of the great questions of the day are discussed, and especially those that concern the great Methodist people. This is now a great institution.

And out of this has grown another, called, I think, the Chautauque Reading Association. The object of this association is to encourage reading, especially among the young, and the reading of suitable books. These books are selected, and recommended by the association, or committees from it. And this association is said to have been a great success. It has now many thousands of members; and the amount of reading and research which it has promoted among them has been very great.

The books selected and endorsed by this association have taken the very appropriate but unusual name upon which you have here stumbled—“The series of Chautauque Text Books.”

Another point in your notice of this tract deserves perhaps a single remark. You say: “He”—the author—“actually perpetuates the old, often contradicted blunder of translating Yangtze Kiang ‘Son of the Ocean.’ It may surprise him to be told that Yang 楊 does not mean sea, nor tsz 子 son (in this connection),” etc. The character Yang 楊 here given, of course does not mean sea or ocean. But the character Yang 洋 does; and is it not probable that the writer supposed this latter to be the character used in this connection? It is certainly one that has been long and often used; and by Chinese scholars more pretentious than Mr. Griffis. The use of it at first may have been a blunder; but I should think that it has had too much sanction to justify the criticism here made.

Yours truly,

\*

Ningpo, 9th March.

[We fail to see how an absurd blunder can receive “sanction” from its own prolonged existence. There is no such expression in Chinese as 洋子江, and if there were it would not mean Son of the Ocean, or Son of the Spreading Sea, or Son of anybody. Of course it is not only “probable,” but certain, that the writer supposed the character 洋 to be the one used, and thereby he showed his ignorance of a well-known Chinese name.—Ed.]

## CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In the leading article referring to Chinese Telegraphs you say that “one of our correspondents pointed out some time ago that an assurance of absolute secrecy was necessary before full advantage would be taken of the facility. Many of the native hong and bankers, however, remain unpersuaded upon this point, and it is feared that some time may elapse before telegraphic land-lines under Chinese management become the general means of conducting business between the North and South.”

Now the truth is that from the very first, secrecy has been looked upon by the Chinese managers of the line as being of the most vital importance, and they have kept the rule of it so satisfactorily thus far that no one, either foreign or native has made the least complaint and as all Chinese characters are represented by figures, there can be no question as to the secrecy of Chinese messages.

The “high rates” which you say have militated against the liberal support of the line certainly bear comparison with those charged by the Great Northern Telegraph Company say from this to Hongkong. The rates by the Chinese line from Shanghai to Tientsin are 20 cents and 10 cents per foreign word and Chinese character respectively.

The former is less than one-half and the latter less than one-fourth the charge of the Company above-named for messages for the same distance; and thus far there has been no complaint on the part of the Chinese of the tariff as established for the land line.

The managers are fully alive to the absolute necessity of conducting this important and initial movement in that way which experience in other countries has shown to be most conducive to the public interest; and any infraction of the carefully-drawn regulations for the conduct of the business of the line would be followed by punishment of the employé found guilty.

Your informant is mistaken in thinking that there is a possibility of the line falling



into disuse. The line is not regarded as a toy. The telegraph in China is on the contrary such a serious matter, that instead of the dissatisfaction in regard to it which he alleges, active steps are being taken to extend the line from Chinkiang to Hankow and I believe it will be liberally supported by both foreigners and Chinese.

I enclose my card and am,

Yours truly,

13th March.

JUSTICE.

[Our Correspondent seems quite to have misread our article. We never said that the Chinese Telegraph Co. did not preserve secrecy; such a statement would have been absurd, as we have no personal experience one way or another. What we did say, or rather what we quoted from a Tientsin Correspondent, was that many of the native hong and bankers had no confidence that their secrets would be kept, and therefore hesitated to use the line. This is a very different thing, and considering their instinctive distrust of anything official, by no means improbable, though no doubt quite unfounded in the present instance.—Ed.]

### Miscellaneous.

#### TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL.

In our issue of the 6th Sept. last we gave some account of a scheme of education for Chinese proposed by Rev. Dr. Young J. Allen, of the Southern Methodist Mission, which was to include a college in the English Settlement with branch institutions in the French Concession and at Hongkew. Since then the plan has succeeded beyond the utmost anticipations of its projectors. Subscriptions have poured in on all sides, the measure has received every encouragement and support from those for whose benefit it is intended, and applications for admission into the schools have been much more numerous than could possibly have been expected. On Thursday last we were called upon to witness the opening of the first branch academy which will hereafter be known as the Trinity High School. The new building has been erected close to Dr. Allen's Church at the south west corner of the French Concession. It consists of two storeys about 62 feet long and 38 feet wide and is said to be capable of accommodating from 250 to 300 pupils. The ground floor is divided by wooden partitions into several class and recitation rooms and a similar arrangement is carried out upstairs. The school is airy and well ventilated throughout, and every care appears to have been taken to secure the comfort and convenience of both pupils and teachers. The course of studies will be English, and preparatory to that to be pursued in the proposed college, which latter will include the higher branches of a thorough scientific education. The tuition is virtually free, though everyone seeking the benefits of the school will be expected to give a minimum annual subscription of \$3. Dr. Allen states that so far from this condition being objected to, many have voluntarily given a much larger amount. Nor is this to be wondered at. The Chinese set a special value on education for their sons and would sacrifice much to ensure their being well taught in English subjects so as to fit them for intercourse with foreigners in after-life. They are naturally averse to sending their sons abroad. Many have not the means to do so even if they would, and many more who are well able to afford a residence in England or America would hesitate to risk it for fear of their children being denationalised. Their own government, although they may supply gratuitous instruction, do not offer any very reliable advantages. The system now inaugurated by Dr. Allen, to use the language of publishers and auctioneers, "supplies a want long felt." Therefore, as we have already said, applications have poured in from day to day, to a much greater extent than

can well be entertained. The new school opens with about 250 scholars; more might easily have been obtained had there been space to accommodate them, which unfortunately there is not.

The time fixed for the opening ceremonies was 10 a.m.; but owing to the confusion incidental to a first day the proceedings did not commence until nearly an hour later. The first business was to arrange the pupils into classes. This was not quite so easy a task as outsiders may imagine. A large proportion of the boys were strangers to one another, whilst almost all of them had previously never even seen their teachers. Dr. Allen took up his position at the desk in the upstairs room in company with his foreign and native assistants. The names of the first class or section were then called; as each boy responded, he took up his position in front of the desk. When all had thus been mustered, a board mounted on a short staff was given to the head pupil or monitor of the class, on which was pasted a paper giving the number of the section and the names of the pupils belonging to it. These were then marched away, and similar formalities were gone through until the whole school had been filed off. The object of this arrangement is obvious. Hereafter, as each scholar enters school of a morning, he will at once be able to take his place in class, whilst the delay and difficulty of calling the name of each one will be avoided by each head boy answering for his section "all present" or otherwise.

After this had been completed Mr. Sung Tsuy-hung the native director addressed the pupils and teachers in Chinese, and in the course of his speech gave some account of the origin of the scheme and the objects and intentions of its promoters. Dr. Allen appears to have secured an able staff of teachers, though owing to an overplus of scholars he stands in need of a few more. The majority of the pupils appear to be the sons of the higher classes of Chinese. They were all neatly, and a great many were gaily, dressed, in honour of the occasion. At the close of Mr. Sung Tsuy Hung's address, Rev. Dr. Allen, in earnest and impressive terms, invoked the Divine blessing upon the pupils, teachers, and all who were engaged in the undertaking; after which the assembly dispersed. Several Chinese officials and a few ladies were present. We hear that Dr. Allen has secured about 200 scholars at Hongkew, where a school building so far approaches completion that the opening exercises have been fixed for the 6th prox.

#### THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN MURRAY.

The funeral of the late Captain George Murray, Superintendent of the Shanghai Tug Association, took place on Saturday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The deceased was very well known by all classes of the mercantile marine, the position he held bringing him constantly in contact with all ranks of those connected with shipping matters at this port, by one and all of whom his familiar face will be greatly missed. In his public capacity he was an able, energetic and trustworthy man, and to him is due much of the success that at many difficult and perplexing junctures has attended the Association of which he was Superintendent. In private life, and by those serving under him he was held in high esteem; kind and generous-hearted, his actions were more often manifested by deeds than words. Perhaps it is not trenching too much on his inner life to mention the practical way in which he showed his regard for his deceased friend Captain Ryder, having become a father to the four little ones he left behind him. Captain Murray had not been particularly well for some time past; in fact his most intimate friends had noticed a marked change since the

death of his wife, but nothing of a serious nature was apprehended. His medical attendant had, however, recommended a trip home and things were arranged for his leaving before the summer. In the early part of the past week he complained of uneasy sensations, and kept his room in consequence for a while. On Thursday morning shortly after giving some orders for the day connected with his business, he was seized with a fit of an apoplectic nature, and notwithstanding all that medical science could do, passed away in the evening, having shown scarcely any sign of consciousness in the interval. The Rev. W. L. Groves conducted the funeral. The coffin, which was covered with lovely wreaths of natural flowers, was borne by six of the senior members of the staff of the Tug Association. Before closing Mr. Groves gave a short address, the purport of which was an earnest appeal to all standing round the open grave of him they had known so well to hear the trumpet-voice which, as it were, issued therefrom, urging one and all to prepare to meet their God. He whose remains lay there, had been summoned in an awfully sudden manner from their midst. One half hour talking as easily as any one there might do,—the next, speechless for ever. To us who remain, surely his voice speaks with thunder-like power. For who can tell, said the preacher, but what our end may be as sudden as unexpected as was his, and our opportunity to prepare for the future may be as brief; that future, too, of whose conditions we know so little, but of which he now knows everything. It did not require him nor even the Bible to tell them, that only those who lived good lives could expect real happiness and peace of mind here or hereafter. Reason, and their consciences, unless hardened by long continuance in evil courses, told them that. He begged them therefore to ask for forgiveness for their sins from Jesus Christ who could alone grant it them. Thus prepared, it would matter comparatively little when or how death came, for they would be ready to meet it and to enter upon a further stage of being when the present one was over. For this life is but one link in that long chain of existence, one extremity of which is as far removed from human ken in the future as the other is hidden in the unconscious past.—The address was listened to with much attention, and appeared to be felt more deeply even than the words of our beautiful Burial Service, which have become painfully familiar to old residents here by the frequency with which they have heard them used over friends gone from us. Captain Murray was a widower; he leaves five children.

#### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

The following interesting document, translated from the Native Press, will be read with pleasure, as it is the most conclusive business form of authenticating the many rumours that have lately been in circulation about telegraphic communication between this port and Canton. There can be very little doubt that, if the line be worked with any degree of efficiency, it will well repay the outlay of capital in its construction and maintenance.

[Translation.]

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE CANTON AND HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO.

- 1.—The Company to be styled the Canton and Hongkong Telegraph Company.
- 2.—It is proposed to establish two offices for the transmission of telegraphic messages, one in Canton and one in Hongkong.
- 3.—The special object for which the Company is to be established is the transmission of official or business telegrams. The undersigned merchants presented several petitions for permission to carry out this undertaking, which however was not granted. Recently, however, on account of the sno-

cessful completion of the Tientsin telegraph, they again applied. On this occasion Brigade General P'ang was good enough to present a petition on their behalf to the Governor-General and Governor, who gave a favourable reply; and accordingly, the getting together of capital and starting a company were discussed. It is proposed, in the first place, to open a line from Hongkong to Canton, and when this turns out profitable, to extend it to Lien-chau (廉州) K'ing-chau (瓊州) Kwong-sai, and perhaps to the coast ports in the North and South.

4.—The Company, to save expenditure, will employ Chinese only both for English and Chinese.

5.—The Company's prices for the transmission of messages will be according to a fixed tariff, whether the senders be officials or merchants.

6.—It is proposed to have a subscribed Capital of \$300,000 in 3,000 shares of \$100 per share: \$20 per share being paid on application and allotment: the remaining \$80 not to be paid till a further call be made, of which a month's notice will be given, when the sum will have to be paid in full.

7.—Applications for shares can be made for the present in Canton to Ch'an Ch'un T'in of the Sham-pò hok, Book-printing Establishment: in Hongkong to Ho Kwan-shan of the Ou-T'ai (Insurance Co.) When the regulations of the Company have been definitely framed, a suitable place will be found for carrying on the business of the Company. All desirous of taking shares, whether one or many, are requested to make their applications at an early date, so that the shares may be allotted in proper time.

Promoters of the Company:—Canton—Ch'an Ch'un T'in, Ho Shan-chi,\* and Tso U-t'eng. Hongkong—Li Yuk-hang, Li Tak-ch'ung, P'ang K'i-chau, and Ho Kwan-shan. Kwong Sü, 8th Year, 1st Moon, 5th day. (25th Feb. 1882).

\* Ho Shan-chi returned to Canton last winter from America with the Chinese Ambassador, Ch'an Lai-t'an, and knows English well. He is both able and intelligent and formerly assisted in the management of foreign affairs in Foochow. The authorities now propose to detain him in Canton to manage the telegraph business (Daily Circular)—China Mail.

## Law Reports.

### POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 7th March.  
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.  
Assistant Judge.

SPERO COSONIE v. JAMES JOASS.

This case was adjourned from Monday until to-day in order to obtain further evidence.

GEORGE PARKER, sworn deposed:—I am cook and steward on board the barque *Oleander*. I remember Spero being locked up. Early one morning I saw the boatswain go to him and order him to do something. I did not hear what was said, but saw the boatswain strike the boy. The Captain who was on the poop, ordered the boy to come to him and afterwards put him down below. I am not sure whether it was the captain or the mate who put the boy below. The same day I had business in the cabin when I heard the captain tell the boy to knock when he wanted anything. I was not there when the boy broke out of the lazarette. I did not hear him call out; if he had done so I think I must have heard him. I did not see the captain flog the boy at the wheel. He did not show any marks on his back to me.

ERIC JANSEN, sworn, deposed:—I am an able seaman. I was shipped in England. I was at the wheel when the boy broke out of the lazarette. I heard a rattling noise. I looked down through the sky-light and saw the Captain's head but not the boy. I heard the boy call out "Stop, stop" two or three times. I went to look because I heard the boy calling out and also the rattling of some wood. I did not see what happened on Sunday morning. Spero did not show me his back. When Spero came out of the lazarette he told me the Captain had struck him but did not show me any marks.

A. MATTESON, sworn, deposed:—I am an able seaman. I did not see the Captain strike Spero. I do not belong to the same

watch. I remember that he was out on Sunday morning. He showed me some marks on his breast the same morning the boatswain struck him, but not at any other time; the boatswain had struck him and I stopped him.

F. SUMMERS, sworn, deposed:—I am an able seaman. On Sunday morning the boy Spero showed me a mark on his neck. It was a red mark as if made by a rope. The boy did not take off his shirt to show me his back.

In reply to a question by the Court the complainant said he had taken off his shirt and had shown his back to several of the crew and repeated a great deal of what he had said on the previous day.

WALTER JOASS, the mate was then called and asked to be allowed to read some extracts he had made from the ship's log-book, in order to refresh his memory.

After some conversation between His Honour and the witness the latter read the extract in question from his note book which bore out the statements made by the Captain on the previous day as regards the refusal of duty, locking up, breaking out &c.

His HONOUR asked to see the notes and they were handed up and read by him.

The witness then went on to say that the complainant had behaved badly throughout the passage. Witness heard the Captain read the articles to Spero who said he would rather go into the lazarette than return to duty.

Some altercation then ensued between the complainant and witness as to the time when the latter visited the lazarette and the number of biscuits the former had received.

His HONOUR directed the Captain to attend at 10 a.m. next morning and adjourned the proceedings.

8th March.

This case was adjourned from Tuesday. The Captain appeared and produced the ship's log-book and the articles of agreement signed by the complainant both of which were handed up to, and read by, His Honour, who, after perusal remarked that the extracts read on the previous day by the chief mate did not correspond with the entries in the log-book which latter simply stated that Cosonie had refused duty.

The Captain then referred His Honour to other passages in the log-book which he had read to Cosonie on the occasion of his refusing to do duty. He said the passages showed that the complainant had been reduced from the rating of an ordinary seaman to that of a boy. When asked by the Court why he had locked the boy up when he complained to him he said if boys were allowed to do as they liked the men would soon do the same and then there would be no such thing as navigating the ship.

His HONOUR, in giving judgment, said it was very difficult to decide seafaring cases. In the present one there were no witnesses. But judging, however, from what he had heard it was evident that the Captain had made a great mistake. He (the accused) had heard all the boy had said from which it was clear that he had been ill-used by the boatswain. When this occurred the boy said he went aft to him. He (the accused) said he had called the boy and that he never went aft of his own accord. Whichever was the case it made no difference. When he was there he did complain. He had shown the marks of ill-usage and had appealed to his (the accused's) sense of justice. Instead of reprimanding the boatswain as he ought to have done, the accused had said the marks were nothing and had read the articles and log-book to the boy. The boy being high-spirited had preferred being locked up to doing duty and had said he would starve first. From the evidence of one of the witnesses who was at the wheel at the time it appeared that he (the accused) had struck the boy when he broke out of the lazarette. There should be no thrashing on board ship. Thrashing will not make men good seamen but will make them worse, as it tends to call forth all the bad qualities of their nature. The mistake then, commenced in his (the accused) taking the boatswain's part. If the boy required to be locked up and there was no other place except the lazarette it was his duty to see that he had a proper and reasonable amount of food whilst he was there. It was not enough to tell him to knock when he wanted anything. If the ship was short-handed it would have been better to have endeavoured to induce the boy to turn to. The evidence of the boat-

swain had corroborated the boy's evidence regarding the first assault. With respect to the second assault it was proved that he (the accused) did strike the complainant whilst he was at the wheel, although the boy had exaggerated. After taking everything into consideration he should sentence the accused to pay a fine of \$10 for each assault, to pay the costs of the Court and the boy's expenses at the Sailor's Home up to date.

The Captain asked to be allowed to discharge the remainder of the crew as it was impossible to maintain discipline amongst them.

His HONOUR said that was a matter he could not decide.

The next case was then called.

JOHN MONROE, a seaman, was charged with being drunk and incapable. He pleaded guilty to the offence, promised amendment and was cautioned and discharged.

E. HUGHES, a fireman, was charged with having deserted from the s.s. *Bellerophon*. He pleaded guilty but said he had left his ship because he had "no soap, no clothes, nor nothing."

From the evidence of the shipping master who preferred the charge the accused had previously deserted from the *Deucalion*, having been left behind in consequence of getting drunk. Since then he had gone a voyage to Japan and back in another vessel. As the opportunity had occurred, he had been shipped on board the *Bellerophon* but had deserted.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to be shipped if an opportunity occurred.

## IN THE U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 10th March, 1882.

Before O. N. DENNY Esq., Consul General Acting Judicially.

LEE CHIN-YU v. M. G. HOLMES.

The Court opened at 2 p.m. Both plaintiff and defendant failed to appear and were neither of them represented by Counsel.

His HONOUR gave the following

Judgment:—

It appears from the petition of Lee Chin-yu that he, Kow-ku-san and Mr. M. G. Holmes, the last named being an American citizen, in the year 1860, entered into co-partnership under the firm name of Taing Mee to carry on business at Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin, that they continued in business at Shanghai as partners until the year 1869 when an accounting was had and the net profits of the business divided according to their respective interests. That during the partnership, and to facilitate business, the firm purchased the steamer *Dragon* for Tls. 63,750, paying Tls. 23,750 on delivery and securing the balance of Tls. 40,000 by a mortgage on this said vessel. That in 1869 the steamer was consigned to Jardine, Matheson and Co. of Shanghai after arranging with them to assume the said mortgage of Tls. 40,000. That subsequently Jardine, Matheson and Co. notified the firm that they would only advance Tls. 30,000. That the firm being unable to make up the difference, the petitioner took it upon himself to do so. There being at the time only Tls. 2,525 in the hands of the Agents, earnings of the steamer, petitioner had to borrow Tls. 7,475 to make up the difference of Tls. 10,000, which he did. That when the steamer was sold and her affairs closed up, there was a credit to this account of about the sum paid in by the petitioner; but as the money had been deposited in the name of Holmes and Co., Jardine, Matheson and Co., refused to pay it over to the petitioner without first being satisfied that M. G. Holmes had no interest in it. To determine this interest is the object of the present enquiry. Monday the 16th day of February last at 10 a.m. was the day fixed for hearing the matters set forth in this petition and the case came on accordingly. The petitioner appeared in his own proper person; but the defendant failed to appear either in person or by attorney, neither did he file any answer to the petition. Notwithstanding it appeared that defendant had been regularly served with a copy of the petition and summons in accordance with the decree of the U. S. Minister dated 26th May, 1881 providing for the service of summons on absent defendants. The petitioner being sworn, supported the allegations

of the petition. He also put in evidence a memorandum signed by the said M. G. Holmes and Kow-Ku-San, which was duly authenticated, witnessed and dated Sept. 27th, 1881, wherein the said Holmes states that the steamer *Dragon* together with her appurtenances, profits, and losses is the exclusive property of Kow-Ku-San and that M. G. Holmes has no right, interest, or responsibility therein. While Holmes states in this memoranda that he has no interest in the steamer or her business he says also that both are the property of Kow-Ku-San. On the other hand the petitioner in a reasonable way shows his claim to the money in question, which is also supported by the testimony of Mr. Tong King-sung. With the merits, however, of these claims this Court has nothing to do. For, as Kow Ku-san and the prisoner are Chinese subjects, their disputes must be settled elsewhere. Neither are such questions material to the issue. The only one for determination being what interest, if any, has M. G. Holmes to the property in dispute, and upon this point what he has said himself must be taken as conclusive.

I accordingly find that as M. G. Holmes had no interest in the steamer *Dragon* or her business after his retirement from the said co-partnership he has no claim to or interest in the money now in the possession of Jardine Matheson and Co., received by them for account of the said steamer *Dragon* and credited to the firm of Holmes and Co.

(Sd.) O. N. DENNY,  
Consul-General, Actg. Judicially.

#### DEATH OF MR. PASCAL MARTIN—INQUEST AT CHINKIANG.

An inquest was held at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, and the Court was composed of E. J. Smithers, Esquire, United States Consul, Acting Coroner, and the Rev. Spencer Lewis, and Messrs. A. E. Salter and J. J. McGrath, jurymen.

After the Jury had been sworn, the Coroner stated that they had been summoned to give an opinion as to how Pascal Martin came by his death. He, the Coroner, had come to the Customs House on the previous day at the request of the Commissioner of Customs and found that Mr. Martin had just died, apparently from a wound in the temple. The act had not been seen by any one as far as could be ascertained, but the evidence of the coolie who had heard a strange noise proceeding from the bedroom of the deceased, and who shortly afterwards opened the door and saw him lying upon the floor, would be laid before the Jury; and at the conclusion of the evidence the Coroner would give his personal knowledge as to the state of mind of the deceased. He had in company with the Commissioner of Customs examined what papers could be found in the rooms, but nothing bearing on the case in any way had been discovered. The points for the jury to decide were, how did the deceased meet his death; and, secondly, if by his own act, what was his mental condition at the time?

Ch'ü Yü-ch'ung—(Cautioned to speak the truth) stated:—My name is Ch'ü and my age 21. I am Mr. Fougurat's coolie. Mr. Martin and Mr. Fougurat messed together. In the afternoon of Sunday I was in the hall upstairs when suddenly I heard a noise in Mr. Martin's room. Then I heard a very long sigh. I thought Mr. Martin might be asleep. I opened the verandah door of his bed room and looked in and saw Mr. Martin lying on the floor, his left arm moving up and down. I was frightened, and ran downstairs, and to the Examination shed next door. I told one of the weighers that Mr. Martin was very sick; then I went on and met Mr. Clayton in front of Mr. Salter's bong, and told him. Told one of the cook's people to inform the Commissioner. Then went to find Mr. Günther but he was out.

By Coroner—Didn't enter the room; looked in, and was frightened seeing Mr. Martin lying there with blood on his face, and ran away. Had seen Mr. Martin at his tiffin. He seemed much the same as usual. He ate only a little food, about his usual amount, and then he went and stood in front of the fire. Deceased's hand was empty when moving up and down.

By Coroner (recalled)—The noise was not like that of a foreign gun; it might have been a person falling.

Wilhelm Schmidt:—(sworn) stated:—On Sunday about 3 p.m. I was called by a weigher, who said Mr. Martin was very sick. I was asking what was the matter, when another weigher said that there was blood coming from his (Mr. Martin's) nose. Went to the room and saw deceased lying on the floor. Blood was oozing from his nose and mouth; he was breathing very slowly and heavily; he seemed quite insensible. I thought perhaps he had a fit so took pillows from the bed and put them under his head. While raising him for this purpose something dropped on to the floor. The room was rather dark. Picked up a revolver which had fallen on the left side of deceased; then observed small circular wound in right temple. Went for assistance, and saw Mr. Mackenzie outside. Called him; and he came in with Mr. Clayton.

By Coroner—Didn't see the revolver until I raised the deceased; had no suspicion previously to the pistol's dropping on the floor.

R. B. Moorhead (sworn) stated:—I am Commissioner of Customs here; for some time past I have noticed that deceased was becoming very peculiar; he seemed to be very absent-minded and unable to collect his thoughts; it was about the commencement of the year that deceased's peculiarities became so marked as to excite my alarm. His manner had always been somewhat strange. I saw that he required change, and I pressed him earnestly to go for a trip, but he refused. I knew he required change and urged him to accept an invitation to go to Kinkiang. It was last Friday that I noticed deceased most peculiar. He came into my office in the afternoon, and stopping at my table said abruptly "I'll write—I'll write, I'll write." I asked him "what are you going to write?" mentioning three subjects on which I thought he was troubling himself unnecessarily. He said, "No it was none of these, and he repeated "No, I'll write." I said in an imploring way, "Sit down here, and tell me all about it." When I said this I noticed him give a sudden start and he looked at me as if he were horrified, and in great fear of something. Then I pressed him to go for a change, and he half consented, and left my office. Just before going he again spoke of writing, and to soothe him I said, "all right then write as soon as you can and get it over." When I said this I again saw him give the same strange look at me as before. As soon as he left my office I went to the doctor and asked him to come after office hours to see him (Mr. Martin). On Saturday I only saw deceased for a few seconds. I was afraid of irritating him about a trivial matter of routine, merely that his feelings might not be hurt by the idea of his being passed over. On Saturday afternoon a Chinese came and reported him very sick. I hurried to the Customs House, and heard Mr. Martin had shot himself. I went upstairs and saw deceased lying on the floor. His face and hands were much discoloured as though he was choking. He breathed his last almost immediately after I came in.

By Coroner—Deceased's manner was always strange; but it was after Christmas especially that his peculiarities increased so rapidly. I especially noticed that he worried and vexed himself in a most inexplicable way, even about trifles with regard to which he had really no concern or responsibility whatever.

J. Fougurat (sworn) stated:—The deceased had been sick for some two months, I think, and scarcely ever left the house. Yesterday morning deceased came into my room, bringing newspaper; he had an engagement. He then left the room. A few minutes afterwards he came back, knocked, entered my room, looked all round the room and went out again without saying anything at all. I never knew him act in that way before. I never saw him alive afterwards.

By Coroner—I had not noticed any signs of his mind being affected; but for some time I observed that he ate next to nothing. I thought it strange that he should come into my room and go away again without speaking. I had known deceased for about a year. We were messmates all that time. He seemed to be sick for the last two months. I never noticed anything wrong with his mind until yesterday.

F. Clayton (sworn) stated:—At 3 p.m., yesterday, as I was going in at Mr. Günther's gate Mr. Fougurat's coolie and another Chinese came up and told me Mr. Martin was very

sick; that there was blood on his face. I sent the coolie for the Doctor, and went to the Customs House. I met Mr. Mackenzie at the gate and went upstairs with him. We saw Mr. Schmidt upstairs and went in to the room together; we saw Mr. Martin on the floor with his feet towards the looking glass; his head was supported on some pillows; froth and blood were oozing from his right eye and nose. I saw the revolver put on one side. I saw a wound in the right temple about the size that a bullet from the revolver would make. The left eye was glazed, and he appeared altogether insensible. I undid his neck-tie and collar and loosened his clothes. I then felt his pulse, but could detect no movement at all. I said: "Is there anything we can do for him?" and at Mr. Mackenzie's suggestion I went for the Commissioner. I met the Commissioner, and returned to the Customs House. Suggested to the Commissioner that the U.S. Consul be sent for; went up to the Consulate, saw Mr. Smithers, and returned with him. Afterwards I went to enquire for the Doctor, and finding he was out at the hills, rode out and returned with him.

By Coroner—I am assistant in the Customs. I have known deceased since his arrival here. I noticed especially that he was very weak in body, and did not seem to care to go out of doors much. I attributed that to his lameness. He appeared cheerful till lately; then he became very slow and undecided in his ways. He seemed unable to make up his mind even in the most trifling matters. He would take a paper and look at it intently for a long time, while he seemed to be thinking of something quite different from what was before him. He would make very long pauses in his conversation; especially since Chinese New Year his slowness and indecision increased. This was very remarkable in a very trifling matter on Saturday, the 4th instant. He frequently put his hand to his forehead. He complained very much of the cold and used to sit close over the fire; he appeared to have no stamina; no blood in him. I specially noticed his habit of putting his hands to his forehead.

By Mr. Lewis—He struck me as very peculiar of late. I said to myself, "something will happen soon, if he does not leave off work, or go for a trip."

By Coroner—Deceased never revealed anything to me, he was most reticent. I knew of nothing that was weighing on his mind, he was over conscientious, making too much of the merest trifles.

R. S. Yorke (sworn) stated:—I have no knowledge as to the cause of death. I was away at the hills at the time. I knew deceased slightly at Hankow, and intimately since his arrival. He came here 11 months ago. I noted the peculiarities mentioned by the former witnesses. First remarked them particularly on New Year's Day. Latterly he would bring a great many papers on trifling matters to my office and ask my opinion. When I had given it, he would usually agree with me and go away, having seemingly made up his mind, and then a short time after he would return, and go through the whole matter again. He would do this several times. In the last week or so I was afraid he knew or suspected that he was being watched by the Doctor, and Mr. Moorhead and I avoided him a little lest he should think that I had been set as spy on his actions. On Wednesday or Thursday last he came to me in the Club reading-room. He stood silent for a long time, and then spoke to me about an office matter he seemed very anxious about. He said the Commissioner wished him to do it, but he had not been able to apply himself to it; he said he ought to have been on the sick list. I told him he could set his mind at rest about the work he mentioned; that I was going to do it myself; that I had orders from the Commissioner. He seemed relieved in mind at this. I suggested to him to take a trip this month, but he gave me no answer. He seemed as if he had something important he wanted to say, but could not bring his mind to it. I saw him last on Saturday about noon. I noticed that he seemed much better than he had been lately; he spoke cheerfully and decidedly and made the arrangement he spoke of to me immediately. I thought he was much better.

At this stage the jury viewed the body in company with Dr. White, who explained to them the nature of the wound.



Dr. R. G. White (affirmed), stated—When first Mr. Martin arrived here, I noticed that he was evidently of a very weak and nervous temperament; he was anemic to the last degree. He seemed to feel the cold intensely; and he could not bear to be noticed: if he caught any one's eye on him he shunned it and looked away. He also occasionally showed extraordinary irritations without any or the slightest causes. At the beginning of January he asked me to call after office hours. He then complained of feeling unwell; he said he felt very weak, and found himself unable to concentrate his thoughts. He had also had something the matter with his jaw and he left anxious about it. I pressed him to go for a trip. In consequence of this interview I watched him, and ultimately I wrote him a letter, urging him strongly to go away on leave. He replied, thanking me, but he would not say that he would go. Last Friday in consequence of Mr. Moorhead's remarks to me, I saw him in his study after office hours; he seemed to be looking rather better. I told him that he ought to take my former advice and go on leave. I then said that the Commissioner was very anxious about him, and had asked me to see him. He became very much excited when he heard this. Afterwards he calmed down and talked in a perfectly quiet and coherent way. He said to me "You don't understand about things, Doctor. My colleagues know a little, and I know a great deal more." This made me think that possibly he might have committed some irregularity in the official capacity and that this was weighing on his mind. I saw the Commissioner on leaving him, and on enquiry, found that this was not so. In consequence chiefly of what I had previously heard from Mr. Moorhead, I told him (Mr. Moorhead) that it was imperative that he (Mr. Martin) must go away, and it was arranged that on the arrival of a friend of his (who had already been written to) he should be, if possible, persuaded to go on leave; but that if necessary, he should be put off duty and sent away. The same evening remembering what Mr. Martin had said about the cold weather affecting him so much, I wrote him a chit suggesting he should take a trip to Canton in a rice steamer which was leaving the next afternoon. He replied that he would consider it. On Sunday afternoon I returned with Mr. Clayton from the bills. I went to the Custom House

and found Mr. Martin lying dead on the floor of his bed-room. I found a revolver lying on the chests of drawers beside him. I drew the cartridges, 6 loaded, and 1 empty case, from it (cartridges produced). I made a *post mortem* examination. On the right temple, external to the outer angle of the eye, was found a circular wound surrounded by an aureola evidently formed by the muzzle of the revolver being pressed against the integument. At posterior of left ear under scalp a projection was observed which proved to be the bullet considerably misshapen (bullet produced). Internal examination revealed puncture of the table of the skull and extensive laceration of brain substance in a direction transversely downwards and backwards; the laceration was not only caused by the bullet, but also by several spicula of bone marked with lead. The brain was shrunk and congested, and in the lateral ventricles were found four small granular growths indicating what may be called brain changes. The body was very badly nourished and there was complete atrophy of the muscles of the right thigh and leg. I consider the wound could not have been inflicted by other than his own hand unless he had been unconscious and this has been proved not to have been the case. I never considered it at all probable that he would do violence to himself or others. Considering all the facts I am of opinion that deceased was suffering from incipient insanity which would undoubtedly have developed later.

The Coroner said—That is the evidence to be laid before you, gentlemen. I wish to make some remarks as to my personal knowledge of the mental condition of the deceased. Some short time ago I was dining with Mr. Moorhead, and he said that he would write a chit to Mr. Martin and ask him to come and take a glass of wine. After some time he came and I noticed especially the peculiar look on his face. He sat perfectly silent unless directly addressed, and when asked to take wine refused several times in a most abrupt and peevish manner, the expression of face being unnatural. The next day Mr. Moorhead called on me for a walk and I told him I thought that Mr. Martin's mind was affected in some way. We agreed that he urgently required a change; but that it would be very inadvisable to let him imagine he was being watched. Several days afterward I invited him to dine

with me; his manner was again strange but I thought him rather better. On the whole, however, his appearance and manner were those of a man going rapidly down, and when I heard from Mr. Clayton yesterday that Mr. Martin had shot himself, I replied that I was not surprised. It is necessary now gentlemen for you to consider your verdict. The important points are; let by whom was the act committed, and, 2ndly, if by the deceased's own hand, what was his mental condition at the time?

#### Verdict.

In the matter of the inquisition upon the body of Pascal Martin deceased: We the undersigned the Jurors summoned to appear before E. G. Smithers, Esq., Consul for the United States and Acting Coroner for the Consular District of Chinkiang at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on the 6th day of March, 1882, to enquire into the cause of the death of Pascal Martin found dead at the Custom House in Chinkiang, having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition after inspecting the body and hearing the evidence adduced upon oath, each and all do say that we find deceased was named Pascal Martin, was born in China, and that his parents are Citizens of the United States; that he was aged 31, and that he came to his death on the 5th day of March 1882, in Chinkiang, China, from a wound inflicted by a pistol in his own hand. That the deceased was suffering at the time of temporary aberration of the mind. All of which we duly certify by this inquisition in writing by us signed on the 7th day of March 1882.

(Signed) A. E. SALTER.  
" SPENCER LEWIS.  
" JNO. J. McGRATH.

SMALL CAPITALISTS wishing to Establish a Business should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory, in their district. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given—previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks, is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper on payment of 1s.—BARNETT AND FORSTER, Engineers, 23c, Forster Street, London, N. 1ju 8

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE has been more doing in our market for cotton goods during the last eight days, and considerable transactions have taken place in good, and the best qualities of 8lbs. Grey Shirtings. Commoner kinds have been almost entirely neglected. Of the 60,000 pieces of 8lbs. Shirtings sold about half have been taken by speculators, the remainder, the finest qualities, have been bought for Szechuen and Hankow.

Business at the ports on the river and to the North has scarcely commenced yet. At Tientsin little was going on; the dealers were holding off. At Hankow prices were maintained, but the market was dull. At Ningpo a good deal was doing. A very small business was passing in Japan.

The quantities of Woollens offered at auction have not been large, but notwithstanding this the market is lower for all kinds. King-ming Camlets have fallen 2.5 to 3 mace. The interior markets which are supplied from Hankow, are reported to be dull owing to the large quantities of goods, especially of Woollens, which were sent to them last year.

There have been more transactions in miscellaneous and fancy goods than for some months past, but the business has been to a small amount.

Sales of Cotton Goods from 7th to 14th instant, inclusive:—  
Red Dragon 360 at £1.29, Steamer 500 at £1.29. (Auction sales 1,500 pieces); 7-lbs. 1,360 pieces—Silver Eagle 250 at £1.35, Fish and Dragon 250 at £1.25, 8-lbs. 52,500 pieces—Blue Cock 1,000 at £1.41, 2-Feathers 1,500 at £1.80, Collie's Lion 2,000 at £1.79, Red Barley 500 at £1.24, 2,400 at £1.63, Warrior 2,500 at £1.43, 2-Lion 1,000 at £1.57, 500 at £1.47, Cock 2,000 at £1.43, Blue Gun-Horse 450 at £1.56, Gold Elephant 3,800 at £1.48, Blue Dragon 750 at £1.77, Red Stag 500 at £1.68, 2-Cash 1,000 at £1.60, Butterfly 250 at £1.62, Gold One-Man 500 at £1.70, Red Sheep 500 at £1.66, Silver Carriage 5,500 at £1.70, Best Eagle 5,000 at £1.84, Blue Eagle 1,500 at £1.40, 2,350 at £1.50, Warrior 500 at £1.48, Green Lion and Flag 1,900 at £1.53, Gold Unicorn 2,000 at £1.56, Pagoda 500 at £1.58, Blue Stag 500 at £1.67, Green Deer 2,000 at £1.60, Red Bullock 2,000 at £1.56, Black Cormorant 2,000 at £1.38, Green One-Man 2,000 at £1.27, Red Dragon 3,600 at £1.55. (Sold by auction 11,200 pieces)  
9.12-lbs. 5,850 pieces—Gold Lion 500 at £2.08, Cormorant 1,000 at £2.07, Gold Sycee 1,000 at £2.08, Red Dragon 600 at £2.10, Red Unicorn 2,750 at £2.10. 10-lbs. 2,000 pieces, Blue Star, at £2.06.  
12-lbs. 1,925 pieces—3-Indian Heads 750 at £2.52, Woman, Ewo, 400 at £2.57, Camel 150 at £2.75, Blue Star 475 at £2.70, Blue Dragon 150 at £2.62.

14-lbs. 120 pieces, 3-Feathers, at £2.77. (Auction sales 108 and 14lbs. 560 pieces.)  
T. 10-lbs.—7lbs. 15,200 pieces—Warrior 1,000 at £1.47, 6-Birds 600 at £1.70, 7-birds 300 at £1.82, 8-birds 200 at £1.92, 9-birds No. 1 200 at £2.02, Man and Stork 1,000 at £1.30 and 1,500 at £1.16, Blue Dragon 600 at £1.32, Blue Phoenix 1,600 at £2.10, Green, One Man 500 at £1.25, Fye 1,950 at £1.25, Horse 1,000 at £1.12, Dragon and Fish 3,250 at £1.06, Blue Bullock 1,500 at £1.52.  
8-lbs.—2,000 pieces—One Man 1,000 at £1.65, Eye 500 at £1.45, Blue Dragon 500 at £1.55.  
Drills—English—3,330 pieces—14-lbs. 2-Birds 600 at £1.87, 15-lbs. best 2-Lion 30 at £2.97, Blue Carriage 600 at £2.50, Dragon 2,100 at £2.03. (Auction sales 310 pieces.) Dutch—1,500 pieces 14-lbs. Dragon at £2.55.  
Sheetings—3,200 pieces—2-Birds 14-lbs. 1,200 at £2.10, Bullock 1,000 at £1.74, Dragon 1,000 at £1.75.  
Jeans—600 pieces Lion and Flag at £1.28.  
White Shirtings—2,100 pieces—64-reed Red Lion 250 at £1.69, Blue Lion 250 at £1.75; 66-reed Gold Phoenix 1,600 at £2.00. (Auction sales 1,500 pieces)

Yarn.—150 bales comprising—Gold Eagle, Joss, and Black Dragon at £73 for 28/32s.  
Gentian Shirtings.—500 pieces—Stag's Head, and Joss, each 250 at £2.15.  
Handkerchiefs.—6,310 dozen—28in. Warrior 2,000 doz. at £0.41, and 2,310 at £0.39, Eagle 32in. 2,000 doz. at £0.54.  
Turkey Reds—52 pieces—Green Joss, 4syds. at £4.35; 250 Gold Vase, 4lbs. at £2.32. (Sold by auction 3,094 pieces.)  
Cotton Lastings—1,050 pieces—House, assorted, 350 at £3.05; 2-Eagle, 280 at £2.85; One-Man No. 2, 450 at £2.40.  
Velvets.—Auction sales 240 pieces.  
Russian Cloths—600 pieces—Sold at £21.00.  
Medium Cloths—720 pieces—Sycee Joss, assorted, 240 at £0.91; Silver Phoenix, 120 at £1.01; Mandarin, 180 at £1.01 and 120 at £1.17; One-Man, 60 at £0.91.

**Silk Handkerchiefs**—3,840 doz.—Dog, chop, at \$0.505.  
**American Goods**—SHEETINGS—4,400 pieces—Lion, 960 at \$2.97½; A-Eagle, 1,000 at \$1.80; Horse & Jockey, 740 at \$2.80; Elephant, 740 at \$2.85; Horse, 1,000 at \$2.97½.  
**SHIRTINGS**—12lbs. Joss, 700 pieces at \$2.67½.  
**JEANS**—1,000 pieces, P.M.C. Squirrel at \$2.36.  
**Woolens**—The private sales have been—Camlets, 100 pieces Yellow Dragon, at \$10.25; 30 pieces HDB Scarlet, at \$10.35. Lastings—200 pieces, 12 Black at \$9.05 and 100 pieces, 10 Black at \$1.80.  
**Sales by auction**—1,250 pieces CAMLETS; 630 pieces SPANISH STRIPES; 100 pieces LASTINGS; 1,260 pieces LONG ELLS.  
**Linens**—Sales of White Irishes have been 500 pieces Hat at \$1.77½ and 250 pieces Woman at \$2.25.  
**Tea**—BLACK—No business reported. Stock 115 half-chests.  
**GREEN**—Transactions have been confined to Moyunes of which 4,083 half-chests have been taken during the week, at from Tls. 19 to 24 per picul. Stock, Country teas 3,400 half-chests.  
**Silk**—The settlements for the week are about 300 bales, of all kinds, comprizing Blue Elephants at Tls. 415, Cock and Worm 4 at Tls. 415, Ewo Eagle at Tls. 397½, Kopuns at Tls. 305 and 295, Ting Chang-fung-wan at Tls. 405, Pahling at Tls. 395, Loong-fung at Tls. 387½, Market 5 at Tls. 389 to 385, 9/12 Moss at Tls. 325, Lie Skeins at Tls. 250, Tsatlee, Yellow Elephant, at Tls. 400, Skeins at Tls. 280 to 295; and about 50 bales re-reels at Tls. 390 to 400 for market chops; No. 1 Dragon at Tls. 491½ and No. 2 at Tls. 481½.  
**Metals**—Tin, Malacca—Sales, 300 piculs, Fungbing at \$27.20, 200 piculs Fockchock at \$26.80, 150 piculs Chowkung at \$25.50.  
**Lead**—(from Mr. Bielfield's report.)—Sales, 200 tons Enthoven at \$4.12½ to \$4.15, 100 tons French at \$4.17½, 400 tons LB at \$4.15 to \$4.22½ per picul—300 tons LB, to arrive, were exchanged for the same quantity on the spot at 5 cand. difference. Nailed Iron—Market rather weak.—Sales, 100 tons Soliers at \$1.95 and 100 at \$1.97½ per picul. Bar Iron—Sales, 50 tons Belgian flat at \$1.60 p. picul. Old Iron—Sales, 50 tons Horse Shoes at \$1.75 and 100 at \$1.80, 150 tons Cart tyres at \$1.75 to \$1.83½ per picul. Tin plates, 100 boxes, coloured, at \$8.25 and 50 at \$7.50. Spelter, sales 20 tons, remelted, at \$4.70 per picul. Copper—Sales, 100 piculs Japan tiles at \$17. Iron wire, sales 626 casks at \$4.25 for 11/20 to \$5.05 for 16/25 per picul.  
**Miscellaneous**—Window Glass—sales, 4,000 boxes at \$2.55 to arrive and \$2.62½ spot.  
**Needles**—Sales 58 cases.  
**Dyes**—Sales of various colours at auction and privately amount to 65,000 two oz. bottles, and 8,800 eight oz. tins.  
**Kerosene Oil**—A very large business has been done at steadily increasing rates, viz: 10,000 cases Crystal Brand at \$1.45, Spot; 18,000 cases Devoo's Flat to at \$1.47½, Spot, and 2,000 at \$1.51; 30,000 cases Devoo's Flat top at \$1.45 and 1.47½, to arrive shortly; 43,000 cases Devoo's Flat top at \$1.49 and 1.43, January to March sailing; "Sunrise" arrived with 31,000 cases. Stock:—150,000 cases.  
**Opium**—Continues dull and difficult of sale. Prices are Malwa, new, \$496, Patna and Benares \$436.  
**Shares**—A moderate business have been done during the week, particulars of which will be found in our postscript.  
**Exchange**—Rates have advanced about ½d. per tael and the market closes steady. The principal business done has been in Bank bills at 5s. 2d.; private paper has been scarce and saleable throughout at 5s. 2½d. for 4 months' sight credits, and documentary bills. Only a trifling business has been done on India at Rs. 300½. Money has been in some demand at 8 and 9 per cent. per annum.

## AUCTION SALES.

|                         | Date.    | Mark.    | Scarlet. | Dk. Blue | Gentian. | Lt. Gent.  | Green.     | Orange.    | Purple | White | Mauve. | Black.   | Magenta. | Sales pieces. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|---------------|
| <b>Camlets.</b>         |          |          |          |          |          |            |            |            |        |       |        |          |          |               |
| King-ming               | 7th Mar. | CPH      | 10.66    | 10.20    | 10.23    | 10.55      | 10.63dk.g. | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | 9.04     | ...      | 280           |
| E-wo                    | 8th      | HDB      | 10.10    | 9.10     | 10.05    | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 70            |
| "                       | "        | " No. 2  | 10.30    | 10.03    | 10.10    | 10.30      | ...        | 10.70      | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 70            |
| Yuen-fong               | 9th      | SSG      | 9.63     | 8.42     | 9.61     | 8.08       | ...        | 9.80       | ...    | ...   | 9.12   | 7.98     | ...      | 160           |
| "                       | "        | GGM      | 10.125   | 9.75     | 10.225   | 10.075     | 9.925      | ...        | ...    | ...   | 10.45  | 8.875    | ...      | 200           |
| Sing-wo                 | 13th     | UU       | 10.40    | ...      | 10.35    | ...        | 10.05      | ...        | ...    | 8.575 | ...    | ...      | ...      | 80            |
| King-ming               | 14th     | CPH      | ...      | 9.04     | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 20            |
| "                       | "        | " No. 2  | 10.69    | 10.40    | 10.45    | 10.54      | 10.55dk.g. | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 250           |
| "                       | "        | "        | 10.15    | 9.44     | 10.23    | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 70            |
| <b>Spanish Stripes.</b> |          |          |          |          |          |            |            |            |        |       |        |          |          |               |
| King-ming               | 7th      | CPH      | 0.496    | ...      | 0.481    | 0.497      | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 60            |
| E-wo                    | 8th      | HDB      | 0.493    | 0.501    | 0.496    | 0.495      | 0.522      | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | 0.504    | ...      | 96            |
| "                       | "        | " No. 2  | 0.449    | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | 0.471    | ...      | 36            |
| Yuen-fong               | 9th      | TTB      | 0.505    | 0.507    | 0.511    | 0.503½ Aah | 0.503½     | 0.49½ Yl.  | 0.50½  | ...   | ...    | 0.50½    | 0.4925   | 126           |
| Ne-che                  | "        | S. Horse | 0.491    | 0.494    | 0.502    | 0.508      | ...        | 0.496      | 0.519  | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 60            |
| "                       | "        | "        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 60            |
| Sing-wo                 | 13th     | BH       | 0.517    | ...      | 0.546    | ...        | 0.53½      | 0.45½ Br.  | ...    | ...   | ...    | 0.51½    | ...      | 60            |
| King-ming               | 14th     | CPH      | 0.499    | ...      | ...      | 0.499      | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | 0.51/511 | ...      | 60            |
| <b>Long Ells.</b>       |          |          |          |          |          |            |            |            |        |       |        |          |          |               |
| King-ming               | 7th      | CPH      | 5.53     | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 200           |
| E-wo                    | 8th      | HDB      | 5.25     | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 100           |
| Yuen-fong               | 9th      | GGL      | 5.21     | ...      | 5.16     | ...        | 5.32       | ...        | 5.26   | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 400           |
| Sing-wo                 | 13th     | HH       | 5.41     | 5.11     | ...      | ...        | 5.10       | 5.49 Br.   | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 160           |
| "                       | "        | UU       | 5.31     | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 200           |
| King-ming               | 14th     | CPH      | 5.52     | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 200           |
| <b>Lastings.</b>        |          |          |          |          |          |            |            |            |        |       |        |          |          |               |
| King-ming               | 7th      | Eleph.   | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | 7.40     | ...      | 40            |
| "                       | 14th     | "        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | 7.38     | ...      | 60            |
| Sing-wo                 | ...      | "        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | ...           |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>   |          |          |          |          |          |            |            |            |        |       |        |          |          |               |
| E-wo Camlets            | 7th      | G. Drag. | 9.92     | ...      | ...      | 9.80       | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | 50            |
| Leetai, Sp. Stripes     | 13th     | 3-Sheep  | 0.461½   | 0.433    | 0.488    | ...        | 0.501      | 0.501 Lav. | 0.471  | ...   | 0.454  | 0.471    | 0.454    | 132           |
| " Long Ells             | "        | "        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...      | ...      | ...           |

House Name:

7th March—

Kung-tauo:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8½lbs. Red Railway, 1,500 pcs at \$1.3775, Black, 1,500 pcs at \$1.46, 4-Anchor, 250 pcs at \$1.255.

8th March—

E-wo:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 7lbs. Red Dragon, 420 pcs at \$1.23, Yellow Dragon, 300 pcs at \$1.245, 14lbs. Dragon, 60 pcs at \$2.6025. TURKEY RED, 2lbs. Lion, 350 pcs at \$1.035, 2½lbs., 210 pcs at \$1.13, 2½lbs., 350 pcs at \$1.215, 2lbs. Mandarin, 280 pcs at \$1.025, 3lbs., 210 pcs at \$1.45, 4½lbs. 2-Lion, 100 pcs at \$2.1225, 2½lbs. Railway, 70 pcs at \$1.1625. BLACK VELVETS, 22in. Woman, 90 pcs at \$0.1304.

9th March—

Yuen-fong:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 6lbs. Two-Man, 1,500 pcs at \$1.04½, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 750 pcs at \$1.24½, 8½lbs. House, 1,750 pcs at \$1.37½, Blue Bannerman, 1,450 pcs at \$1.43½, Two-Man, 1,500 pcs at \$1.36½, 10½lbs. Ass. Bannerman, 500 pcs at \$2.27½. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 6½ reed Lighthouse, 2,000 pcs at \$1.47½. 72-reed Red, 500 pcs at \$2.02½. DRILLS, 14lbs. Bannerman, 510 pcs at \$2.54. T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 750 pcs at \$1.07, Fish and Dragon, 750 pcs at \$1.04½.

Ne-che:—TURKEY RED, 2½lbs. Fisherman, 200 pcs at \$1.31, 2½lbs. Eagle, 200 pcs at \$1.33½, 2½lbs. Bat, 200 pcs at \$1.32½, 2½lbs. Squirrel, 100 pcs at \$1.17½, 2½lbs. Elephant, 100 pcs at \$1.34½, 2½lbs. Tiger, 100 pcs at \$1.28½, 2½lbs. Watch, 100 pcs at \$1.25½, 2½lbs. Black Cat, 82 pcs at \$0.95, 2½lbs. Black Dog, 105 pcs at \$1.03½, 2½lbs. Bk. Pheasant, 84 pcs at \$1.20, 2½lbs. Bk. Magpie, 90 pcs at \$1.25, 2½lbs. Black Fish, 60 pcs at \$1.17½, 2½lbs. Black Dragon, 63 pcs at \$1.57, 5lbs. Bk. Pig-Head, 40 pcs at \$2.50½.

13th March—

Sing-wo:—BLACK VELVETS, Woman Chop, 150 pcs at \$0.131½.

Chiang-tu:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8½lbs. Red Cormorant, 450 pcs at \$1.56, Black, 250 pcs at \$1.38½, Green, 250 pcs at \$1.27½, Red Buffalo, 450 pcs at \$1.56½. T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. TTX, 200 pcs at \$1.75.

14th March—

Kung-tauo:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8½lbs. Red Railway, 1,100 pcs at \$1.3875, Black, 250 pcs at \$1.4625, Black, 500 pcs at \$1.47, 12lbs. 3-Indian Head, 255 pcs at \$2.50.

**Chinese Market.**—There has been rather more doing as the natives are beginning to attend the business. Sugar, sales 3,450 bags white and 3,500 brown, at former prices. Pepper, 250 piculs black was sold at quotations. Sandalwood, sales 1,400 piculs South Sea, 200 piculs Timor, and 150 piculs Malabar. Cotton is higher, but only 700 piculs of Shanghai and 500 piculs of Compooh have been sold. Cow Hides, sales 1,000 piculs at T's. 14.50.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "SINDH," cleared 7th March, for LONDON.—Musk 16.10/16 piculs. Strawbraid 383.30 piculs. For PARIS.—Fine China Ware 8.81 piculs. Musk 0.31.8/16 piculs. For LYONS.—Silk—Yellow Szechuan 80 bales. Wild Chefoo 8 bales. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—Yellow Szechuan 43 bales. Waste Shanghai 10 bales. Pongees 7.06 piculs. Fine China Ware 7.90 piculs. Musk 0.12 piculs. Goat Skin rugs 100. For CONSTANTINOPLE.—Silk—Pongees 0.70 piculs. Fine China Ware 3.94 piculs. Per Str. "MERIONETHSHIRE," cleared 6th March, for LONDON.—Camphor (transhipped from Japan), 170 cases. For NEW YORK.—Rhubarb 29.26 piculs. Per Str. "STENTOR," cleared 6th March, for LONDON.—Silk—Yellow Chefoo 5 bales. Camel's hair 120.66 piculs. Strawbraid 31.43 piculs. Per Str. "GLENIFFER," cleared 8th March, for LONDON.—Silk—Waste 5 bales. Lastinettes 39 pieces. Raw Cotton 14.40. Goat's hair 602.11 piculs. Tobacco, Japan, 67 packages. For NEW YORK.—Strawbraid 203.47 piculs.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH, 1882, COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 51 TO 57, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

| GOODS.                        | RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS. |         |            |       |           |         |         |           |            |         |           |           |       |           |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|                               | Ningpo.                            | Wuchow. | Chinkiang. | Wuhu. | Kinkiang. | Hankow. | Chefoo. | Tientsin. | Newchwang. | Yochow. | Hongkong. | Nagasaki. | Higo. | Yokohama. |
| Grey Shirtings .....          | 3,742                              | 1,200   | 17,435     | 180   | 10,730    | 68,130  | 11,860  | 23,880    | ...        | 1,900   | ...       | ...       | ...   | 500       |
| T-Cloths .....                | 4,350                              | 450     | 4,050      | ...   | 2,820     | 12,125  | 8,775   | 7,405     | ...        | 4,020   | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| White Shirtings .....         | 450                                | 400     | 2,600      | ...   | 1,450     | 17,123  | 3,400   | 13,400    | ...        | 400     | ...       | ...       | 840   | 60        |
| Drills, English and Dutch ..  | 75                                 | 30      | 180        | ...   | ...       | 930     | 3,000   | 9,260     | ...        | 15      | ...       | ...       | 30    | ...       |
| Do., American .....           | ...                                | ...     | 90         | ...   | ...       | 675     | 1,785   | 2,280     | ...        | ...     | 150       | ...       | ...   | 15        |
| Jeans, English and Dutch ..   | 40                                 | ...     | 60         | ...   | ...       | 1,250   | 1,180   | 3,780     | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Do., American .....           | ...                                | ...     | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | 200       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 40        |
| Sheetings, English .....      | ...                                | ...     | 128        | ...   | 110       | 3,600   | 285     | 450       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 40        |
| Do., American .....           | ...                                | ...     | 380        | ...   | 180       | 2,600   | 2,010   | 5,025     | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 320       |
| Dyed Shirtings .....          | ...                                | ...     | ...        | ...   | 30        | 100     | 130     | 500       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White | ...                                | ...     | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | 50      | ...       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| " " Dyed .....                | ...                                | ...     | 150        | ...   | ...       | 560     | 700     | 600       | ...        | 50      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 150       |
| Damasks, Dyed .....           | ...                                | ...     | 40         | ...   | ...       | 80      | ...     | 160       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Chintzes .....                | ...                                | ...     | 410        | ...   | 300       | 890     | 450     | 3,005     | ...        | 100     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 400       |
| Printed Twills .....          | ...                                | ...     | 559        | ...   | 50        | 1,632   | 1,010   | 2,860     | ...        | 320     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 120       |
| Turkey Red Shirtings .....    | 210                                | 343     | 1,100      | ...   | ...       | 1,150   | 5,459   | 4,914     | ...        | 100     | ...       | 300       | 270   | 180       |
| Velvets .....                 | 60                                 | ...     | 60         | ...   | 84        | 468     | 90      | 24        | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | 330   | 60        |
| Velveteens .....              | ...                                | ...     | 54         | ...   | ...       | 54      | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 30        |
| Handkerchiefs .....           | 240                                | ...     | 2,560      | ...   | 200       | 2,520   | 200     | 440       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 1,200     |
| Muslins .....                 | ...                                | ...     | 200        | ...   | 100       | 900     | ...     | 200       | ...        | 149     | ...       | ...       | 4,000 | ...       |
| Dimities .....                | ...                                | ...     | ...        | ...   | ...       | 100     | ...     | 50        | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 100       |
| Cotton Yarn .....             | ...                                | ...     | ...        | ...   | 132       | 258     | 75      | 30        | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Spanish Stripes .....         | 24                                 | 30      | 116        | ...   | 114       | 294     | 120     | 90        | ...        | 30      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 96        |
| Medium and Broad Cloths ..    | 38                                 | 6       | 172        | ...   | 6         | 284     | 10      | 260       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 42        |
| Camlets .....                 | 30                                 | 100     | 310        | ...   | 330       | 1,110   | 100     | 60        | ...        | 90      | 100       | ...       | ...   | 90        |
| Long Ells .....               | 20                                 | ...     | 220        | 20    | 240       | 1,880   | 60      | 100       | ...        | ...     | 260       | ...       | ...   | 100       |
| Lastings .....                | ...                                | 40      | ...        | ...   | 120       | 2,210   | 120     | 600       | ...        | 20      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 20        |
| " " Crape .....               | ...                                | ...     | 40         | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | 100       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Lastings, Cotton .....        | ...                                | 40      | 120        | ...   | ...       | 100     | 930     | 2,560     | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Lastings, Plain .....         | ...                                | ...     | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | 350       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | 50        |
| " " Figured .....             | 180                                | 60      | 300        | ...   | 60        | 1,120   | 240     | 520       | ...        | ...     | ...       | 300       | ...   | 200       |
| " " Crape .....               | ...                                | ...     | 100        | ...   | ...       | ...     | 50      | ...       | ...        | ...     | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |

| GOODS.                               | Deliveries.   |                               | Imports.      |                               | * At date Estimate. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                      | For the week. | For year from 1st Jan., 1882. | For the week. | For year from 1st Jan., 1882. |                     |
| GREY SHIRTINGS .....                 | 148,157       | 604,381                       | 154,190       | 1,064,731                     | 1,789,600           |
| T-CLOTHS .....                       | 45,755        | 176,645                       | 18,890        | 204,665                       | 733,700             |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS .....                | 41,403        | 163,818                       | 43,763        | 266,316                       | 635,100             |
| DRILLS—English and Dutch ..          | 13,730        | 36,050                        | 8,815         | 88,105                        | 405,400             |
| " " American .....                   | 5,175         | 12,555                        | 1,890         | 48,390                        | 81,500              |
| JEANS—English and Dutch ..           | 6,370         | 12,550                        | 320           | 7,247                         | 67,500              |
| " " American .....                   | 240           | 240                           | ...           | 4,000                         | 8,400               |
| SHEETINGS—English .....              | 4,613         | 15,613                        | 18,078        | 40,199                        | 107,700             |
| " " American and Contients ..        | 10,515        | 29,345                        | 20            | 69,360                        | 181,300             |
| DYED SHIRTINGS .....                 | 760           | 3,042                         | 100           | 4,903                         | 4,800               |
| BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White | 50            | 449                           | ...           | ...                           | 1,600               |
| " " Dyed .....                       | 2,210         | 6,800                         | 580           | 8,918                         | 18,300              |
| DAMASKS—Dyed .....                   | 280           | 720                           | 400           | 686                           | 5,300               |
| CHINTZES .....                       | 5,555         | 13,024                        | 3,989         | 13,085                        | 41,900              |
| PRINTED TWILLS .....                 | 6,551         | 17,316                        | 4,020         | 22,057                        | 59,500              |
| TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS .....           | 14,026        | 46,139                        | 1,170         | 84,258                        | 129,500             |
| VELVETS .....                        | 1,266         | 5,430                         | 946           | 5,968                         | 23,200              |
| VELVETEENS .....                     | 138           | 355                           | 90            | 2,484                         | 5,400               |
| HANDKERCHIEFS .....                  | 7,360         | 36,984                        | 735           | 16,226                        | 180,700             |
| MUSLINS .....                        | 5,549         | 10,349                        | 7,000         | 12,555                        | 98,100              |
| DIMITIES .....                       | 250           | 400                           | ...           | ...                           | 3,450               |
| COTTON YARN .....                    | 495           | 2,978                         | 471           | 4,848                         | 10,300              |
| SPANISH STRIPES .....                | 914           | 5,360                         | 1,950         | 12,072                        | 20,100              |
| MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..             | 818           | 3,007                         | 1,354         | 4,702                         | 20,000              |
| LAMLETS .....                        | 2,470         | 15,266                        | 2,580         | 19,314                        | 46,100              |
| LONG ELLS .....                      | 2,900         | 13,568                        | 1,140         | 17,520                        | 41,300              |
| LASTINGS .....                       | 3,150         | 7,884                         | 3,600         | 16,355                        | 46,200              |
| " " Crape .....                      | 140           | 300                           | 198           | 198                           | 4,100               |
| " " Cotton .....                     | 3,756         | 9,096                         | 3,640         | 21,437                        | 59,000              |
| CUSTRES—Plain .....                  | 400           | 1,070                         | ...           | 1,300                         | 3,700               |
| " " Figured .....                    | 2,980         | 12,251                        | 5,936         | 18,490                        | 94,600              |
| " " Crape .....                      | 150           | 200                           | ...           | 250                           | 750                 |

\* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Gleneagles, Yantze, Agamemnon, Deccan, Glamis Castle, Sunrise, Hesperia, Glenfruin, Import Cargoes declared—Stentor, Bangalore, Gleniffer.



| ARTICLES.                                  |  | QUOTATIONS. |        | ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  | QUOTATIONS. |        |
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| Cotton Piece Goods.                        |  |             |        | Cotton Piece Goods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             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| G. E. GRAY SHIRTINGS—                      |  | T.m.c.      | T.m.c. | LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  | T.m.c.      | T.m.c. |
| 38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. .... nom. per piece |  | 1.065 @     | 1.23   | CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  | 7.50 @      | 9.74   |
| 7-lbs. .... " "                            |  | 1.22        | 1.45   | " LUSTRES, Assorted .... nom. "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  | 2.60        | 5.10   |
| 8½ to 8¼-lbs. .... " "                     |  | 1.30        | 1.83   | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 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## OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 4TH MARCH, 1882.

| IMPORTED                                                                  |               | MALWA.        |               | PATNA.        |               | BENARES.      |               | PERSIAN.      |               |               |               |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                                           |               | Cheats.       | Weight.       | Cheats.       | Weight.       | Cheats.       | Weight.       | Cheats.       | Weight.       |               |               |               |
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels .....                      |               | 36            | 36.00         | 3             | 3.60          | 185           | 222.00        | 8             | 8.00          |               |               |               |
| Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....                              |               | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             |               |               |               |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board |               | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             |               |               |               |
| Receiving Vessels or landed .....                                         |               | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             |               |               |               |
| Landed direct .....                                                       |               | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             | "             |               |               |               |
| Total.....                                                                |               | 36            | 36.00         | 3             | 3.60          | 185           | 222.00        | 8             | 8.00          |               |               |               |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption  |               | 32½           | 32.50         | 127           | 152.40        | 83            | 99.60         | 4             | 4.00          |               |               |               |
| RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—                                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Description.                                                              | Chinkiang.    | Wuhu.         | Kinkiang.     | Hankow.       | Chefoo.       | Tientsin.     | Newchwang.    | Ningpo.       | Wenchow.      | Foochow.      | Hongkong.     | Total.        |
|                                                                           | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. | Cheats. Wght. |
| Malwa.....                                                                | 200 200.00    | 37 37.00      | 67 67.00      | 77½ 77.50     | 44 44.00      | 40½ 40.50     | 7 7.00        | 1 1.00        | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | 603 503.00    |
| Patna.....                                                                | 11 13.20      | .. ..         | 8 9.60        | 2 2.40        | .. ..         | 7 8.40        | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | 28 33.60      |
| Benares.....                                                              | 21 25.20      | .. ..         | .. ..         | 10 12.00      | .. ..         | 1 1.20        | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | 32 38.40      |
| Persian.....                                                              | 7 7.00        | .. ..         | 2 2.00        | .. ..         | 3 3.00        | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | 12 12.00      |
| Turkey.....                                                               | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         |
| Total.....                                                                | 239 245.40    | 37 37.00      | 77 78.60      | 89½ 91.90     | 47 47.00      | 48½ 50.10     | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | .. ..         | 575 587.00    |

## COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

15TH MARCH, 1882.

VESSEL LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS:—For London via Suez Canal—s.s. *Agamemnon*.The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Bangalore* takes about 200 bales of SILK and about 60 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 0d.; Sight, 5s. 1d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2d.; Credits, 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d., 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d., 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½d. On Paris—Bank, sight, Fcs. 6.39; Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.56, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.61. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 300½ to 302. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 300½ to 302. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 26½; Private, 10 days' sight, 27½. Mexican Dollars, 73.07. Gold Bars, 98 touch, £193.50. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,500.

## S H A R E S.

*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation*.—Business has been done at 113% premium and exchange 73 for cash, and at 114% premium for delivery on the 31st current.

*Shanghai Tug Boat Association*.—News that the Association had won their appeal in the *Pingon* and *Condor* case caused a demand for shares, and some changed hands at £107. Holders now ask higher rates.

*Shanghai Gas Co.*—One or two lots have been sold at £151.

*Yangtze Insurance Association*.—Shares are in demand at £85.

*Chinese Insurance Co.*—Several lots have been placed at \$270.

*China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.*—At a meeting of shareholders held on the 10th, a final dividend of £5.15 was declared, which closed the Company's accounts.

*Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.*—Business was done in this stock at \$1,005, \$1,010, and \$1,020, cum dividend. The dividend was paid on the 9th. Since then shares have been offered at \$940 ex dividend.

*China Fire Insurance Co.*—Shares have been placed at \$288 and \$290.

*Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.*—The dividend was paid on the 9th instant. Shares have changed hands at £181 and £182 ex dividend, and more are wanted.

*Shanghai Water Works Co., Limited*.—Shares have been sold at £29½ and £30.

*Shanghai Ice Association*.—Shares have been sold at £110 and £120.

*Chinese Imperial Government Loans*.—Some 1881 Bonds have changed hands at £532½.

| SHARES.                                                | No.    | Value.   | Paid up. | POSITION PER LAST REPORT. |                     |            | LAST DIVIDEND, &c.                          |                  | CASH QUOTATIONS.   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                                                        |        |          |          | Reserve.                  | At Working Account. | Date.      | To Shareholders.                            | When pd. or due. | Closing.           |
| <i>Bank.</i>                                           |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....          | 40,000 | \$125    | \$125    | \$2,100,000               | \$63,639.45         | 31 Dec. 81 | * £2                                        | 21 Feb. 82       | 113% premium.      |
| <i>Steamer Companies.</i>                              |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation) .....   | 22,500 | .....    | .....    | .....                     | £21,293.46          | 31 Dec. 81 | { Return of T.2 on capital.<br>3 %<br>* 6 % | 19 Oct. 80       | Tls. 0.90 nominal. |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Association .....                    | 1,000  | £100     | £100     | .....                     | .....               | .....      |                                             | 24 Jan. 82       | 107                |
| China Shipowners' Association .....                    | 1,380  | £100     | £100     | £4,832.44                 | .....               | 31 Dec. 80 |                                             | 29 Dec. 80       | 90 nominal.        |
| <i>Docks.</i>                                          |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| Shanghai Dock Co. ....                                 | 440    | £500     | £500     | £5,500.00                 | £128.07             | 31 Dec. 81 | * 2 %                                       | 13 Jan. 82       | 245                |
| Footung Dock Co. ....                                  | 950    | £100     | £100     | .. ..                     | £299.32             | 31 Dec. 81 | * 5 %                                       | 13 Jan. 82       | 90                 |
| <i>Gas.</i>                                            |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| Shanghai Gas Co. ....                                  | 1,500  | £100     | £100     | £30,106.76                | £5,527.11           | 31 Dec. 80 | * 6 %                                       | 16 Jan. 82       | 151                |
| Compagnie du Gaz .....                                 | 500    | £100     | £100     | £12,226.42                | £70.79              | 31 Dec. 81 | * 5½ %                                      | 1 Aug. 81        | 150                |
| <i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>                             |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited .....            | 600    | 1,666.67 | \$500    | \$475,000.00              | £91,928.49          | 30 Apl. 81 | 20 %                                        | 30 July 81       | 1,575              |
| North-China Ins. Co., .....                            | 1,000  | £2,000   | £600     | £238,600.00               | £480,489.12         | 30 June 81 | £75                                         | 12 April 81      | 1,175              |
| Union In. Society of Canton ..                         | 500    | \$2,500  | \$500    | \$356,491.84              | \$477,688.58        | 30 June 81 | \$24.27                                     | 30 Sep. 81       | 1,600              |
| Yangtze Insurance Association ..                       | 1,200  | £350     | £350     | \$500,488.61              | £18,447.56          | 31 Dec. 80 | 6 %                                         | 20 Jan. 82       | 885                |
| Chinese Insurance Co., Limited ..                      | 1,500  | \$1,000  | \$200    | \$100,378.44              | \$42,869.79         | 31 Dec. 80 | * 6 %                                       | 9 Jan. 82        | 270                |
| Canton Insurance Office ..                             | 10,000 | \$250    | \$50     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.                                 |                  | 110                |
| <i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>                               |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited ..                      | 2,000  | \$1,000  | \$200    | \$823,842.00              | \$263,403.72        | 31 Dec. 81 | † \$71 p. sh.                               | 9 Mar. 82        | 940 ex dividend.   |
| China Fire In. Co., Limited ..                         | 4,000  | \$500    | \$100    | \$493,632.24              | \$144,858.91        | 31 Dec. 81 | † 18 %                                      | 1 Mar. 82        | 290                |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i>                                  |        |          |          |                           |                     |            |                                             |                  |                    |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. ....                        | 2,150  | £100     | £100     | £21,112                   | £2,396.71           | 31 Dec. 81 | * 5 %                                       | 9 Mar. 82        | 182 ex dividend.   |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. ..                       | 5,000  | £20      | £20      | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.                                 |                  | £30                |
| Shanghai Tannery Co. ....                              | 1,500  | £100     | £ 75     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.                                 |                  | £80                |
| Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona .....  | 500    | \$100    | \$100    | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.                                 |                  | \$700              |
| Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company ... | 240    | £250     | £250     | .....                     | .. ..               | .....      | First year.                                 |                  | £255               |
| Shanghai Ice Association .....                         | 200    | £100     | £160     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.                                 |                  | £120               |

| LOANS.                                   | Amount of Loan. | Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs. | Rate of Interest. | When Payable.         | Closing.  |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
|                                          |                 |                                     |                   |                       |           |
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875 ..   | £ 42,800.00     | £ 100.00                            | 8 %               | 30th June & 31st Dec. | £104 nom. |
| Do. 1878 ..                              | £ 24,000.00     | £ 100.00                            | "                 | 30th June & 31st Dec. | £105 "    |
| Lycenm Theatre Ordinary Debentures. ..   | £ 17,000.00     | £ 25.00                             | "                 | 30th June.            | £ 20 "    |
| Do. Preference do. ....                  | £ 5,362.50      | £ 37.50                             | 5 %               | 31st Dec.             | £ 20 "    |
| Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874 .. | £ 627,615       | £ 100                               | 8 %               | 30th June & 31st Dec. | £109½ "   |
| Do. do. 1877 ..                          | £ 1,604,276     | £ 100                               | 8 %               | 28th Feb. & 31st Aug. | £109 "    |
| Do. do. 1878 ..                          | £ 1,949,500     | £ 500                               | 8 %               | April and October.    | £520 "    |
| Do. do. 1881 ..                          | £ 4,384,000     | £ 500                               | 8 %               | December and June.    | £532½ "   |

\* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET &amp; Co.

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11au-82 4 (alt.)

12th August, 1881.

# CHAMPAGNE.

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OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON, -SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

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18th Oct., 1881.

### Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

### The Friend to All.

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and

which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

41 tf

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THE

### CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR

SEPTEMBER.

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tf 9

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sunken Junk referred to in Notice to Mariners, No. 1, Shanghai District, dated 16th February, 1882, has been blown up and that all parts of her which obstructed navigation have been removed.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

JAMES H. HART,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
A. M. BISBEE,  
Harbour Master.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Shanghai, 6th March, 1882. 13mr 453

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT No. 1.

MIN RIVER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Shoal or Sand Bank has formed in the fairway of the River about Eight Cables below the Lower Limit Point of the Pagoda Anchorage.

Its dimensions are one cable in length and one-third of a cable in width.

The following bearings are approximate, taken from the shoalest part of the bank on which, at Low Water Springs, there are Eight feet of water:—

Tin-chi (簪岐) Village Joss House East distant about one-and-a-half cables.

Half-Tide-Rock... (江西礁) S. 18° W. distant about two cables.

N. E. Corner of Custom House... S. 37° W.

The Pagoda..... S. 72° W.

Bluff on with Yang-Hsü (洋嶼) N. 56° E.

The size, form, and position of this bank is liable to frequent change owing to tidal and other influences.

(Signed) H. Y. EDGAR,  
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Signed) C. B. PALMER,  
Harbour Master.

Custom House,  
Foochow, 3rd March, 1882. 17mr 490

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

tf 26

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS  
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

| DATE. | SHIPS' NAME.     | FLAG & RIG. | CONS. | CAPTAIN. | FROM.      | SAILED. | CARGO.  | CONS GNEES.            |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| Mar 7 | Kiang-teen       | Chi str     | 1079  | Pratt    | Ningpo     | Mar 6   | General | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 Kiang-foo      | Chi str     | 1458  | Morse    | Hankow     | ...     | do      | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 W. C. de Vries | Br str      | 476   | Smith    | Hankow     | ...     | do      | G. McBain              |
| ...   | 7 Taiwo          | Br str      | 719   | Friend   | Hankow     | ...     | do      | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 7 Gervase        | Br str      | 417   | Granger  | Nagasaki   | ...     | Coals   | W. Hewett & Co         |
| ...   | 7 Ardantienne    | Br str      | 411   | Jones    | Nagasaki   | ...     | do      | M. B. M. S. Co         |
| ...   | 7 Chinse         | Br bq       | 561   | Moher    | Foochow    | ...     | General | Morris and Co          |
| ...   | 7 Sauri-e        | Am sh       | 1219  | Clark    | New York   | Oct 13  | do      | Melchers and Co        |
| ...   | 8 Tansin         | Br str      | 610   | Bowen    | Ningpo     | Mar 7   | do      | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 8 Yoritomo Maru  | Jap str     | 612   | Cotter   | Kuchinotzu | ...     | Coals   | M. B. Kaeshia          |
| ...   | 8 Amoy           | Br str      | 814   | Hermann  | Hongkong   | ...     | General | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 8 Empress        | Br bq       | 390   | Lass     | Foochow    | ...     | Poles   | Nils Moller            |



ARRIVALS—Continued.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME.       | FLAG & RIG. | TON. | CAPTAIN.    | FROM.          | SAILED. | CARGO.    | CONSIGNEES.            |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|------|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|
| Mar 8 | Newchwang          | Br str      | 557  | Peoples     | Tientsin       | Mar 4   | General   | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 8 Yehsin           | Chi str     | 754  | Deegan      | Amoy           | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 9 King-teen        | Chi str     | 1079 | Pratt       | Ningpo         | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 9 Peking           | Br str      | 1274 | Goodfellow  | Hankow         | ...     | do        | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 9 Genkai Maru      | Jap str     | 1084 | Conner      | Japan          | ...     | do        | M. B. M. S. S. Co      |
| ...   | 9 Decan            | Br str      | 2022 | Chapman     | Hongkong, &c.  | ...     | Mails, &c | P. & O. S. N. Co       |
| ...   | 10 Tunsin          | Br str      | 610  | Bowen       | Ningpo         | ...     | General   | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 10 Europe          | Br str      | 528  | Davies      | Foochow        | ...     | do        | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 10 Hideyoshi Maru  | Jap str     | 466  | Gall        | Kuchinotzu     | ...     | Coals     | M. B. Kaeshia          |
| ...   | 10 Ningpo          | Br str      | 761  | Cass        | Hongkong       | ...     | General   | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 10 King-kwan       | Chi str     | 1036 | Bassett     | Hankow         | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 10 Kwa Hsing       | Chi str     | ...  | Andersen    | Cruise         | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 10 Chin-tung       | Chi str     | 721  | Winsor      | Tientsin       | ...     | do        | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 10 Agamemnon       | Br str      | 1556 | Wilding     | Liverpool, &c. | Jan 14  | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 11 King-teen       | Chi str     | 1079 | Pratt       | Ningpo         | Mar 10  | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 11 Fuh Wo          | Br str      | 600  | Davis       | Hankow         | ...     | do        | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 11 Hingshing       | Chi str     | 444  | Lunt        | Tientsin       | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 11 El Dorado       | Br str      | 900  | Young       | Tientsin       | ...     | do        | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 11 Moorhen         | H.M. g-b    | 455  | J. H. Corfe | Ningpo         | ...     | do        | ...                    |
| ...   | 11 Carmalita & Ida | Ger bq      | 430  | Ketela      | Nagasaki       | ...     | Coals     | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 12 Seewo           | Br str      | 1058 | Mitchell    | Taiwan-foo     | ...     | General   | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 12 Tunsin          | Br str      | 610  | Bowen       | Ningpo         | ...     | do        | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 12 Phoenix         | Ger str     | 789  | Behrens     | Swatow         | ...     | do        | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 12 Hae-san         | Chi str     | 574  | Laucaaster  | Foochow        | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 12 Hae-tung        | Chi str     | 640  | Wells       | Tientsin       | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 12 Kiang-ching     | Chi str     | 1084 | Perkins     | Hankow         | ...     | do        | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 12 Hanyang         | Br str      | 404  | Fox         | Hankow         | ...     | do        | G. McBain              |
| ...   | 12 Chateaubriand   | Br bq       | 409  | Dodd        | Keelung        | ...     | Coals     | Master                 |
| ...   | 12 Glamis Castle   | Br str      | 1538 | Todd        | London, &c.    | Jan 11  | General   | Adamson, Bell and Co   |
| ...   | 13 Felham          | Br bq       | 254  | Downie      | Nagasaki       | Mar     | Coals     | Mackenzie and Co       |
| ...   | 13 Taku            | Br str      | 608  | McClure     | Tientsin       | ...     | General   | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 13 Wuhu            | Br str      | 1986 | Mackay      | Hankow         | ...     | do        | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 13 Gleneugles      | Br str      | 1839 | Gassou      | London, &c.    | Jan 17  | do        | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 13 Brutus          | Ger str     | 460  | Volge       | Nagasaki       | Mar     | Coals     | M. B. Kaeshia          |
| ...   | 13 Miramar         | Br str      | 890  | Clarke      | Swatow         | ...     | General   | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 13 Waverley        | Br str      | 404  | Stout       | Japan          | ...     | do        | Morris and Co          |

DEPARTURES  
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME.      | FLAG & RIG. | TON. | CAPTAIN.    | DESTINATION.       | CARGO.     | DISPATCHED BY          |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|------|-------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Mar 6 | Peking            | Br str      | 954  | Drewes      | Chinkiang          | Bags       | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 7 Swatow          | Br str      | 530  | Hutchison   | Chinkiang          | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 7 Brutus          | Ger str     | 460  | Voegel      | Kuchinotzu         | Ballast    | M. B. Kaeshia          |
| ...   | 7 Stentor         | Br str      | 1304 | Kirkpatrick | London v. Swatow   | Sundries   | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 7 Merionethshire  | Br str      | 1245 | Richard     | London v. Swatow   | do         | Adamson, Bell and Co   |
| ...   | 7 Oaklands        | Br str      | 710  | Payne       | Nagasaki           | do         | Drysdale, Ringer & Co  |
| ...   | 7 Pautah          | Chi str     | 869  | Patterson   | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 Appin           | Br str      | 394  | Anderson    | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 7 Kiang-piau      | Chi str     | 879  | Chang       | Hankow and Ports   | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 Tungning        | Chi str     | 342  | Buchanan    | W'chow v. Ningpo   | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 Kiang-teen      | Chi str     | 1079 | Pratt       | Ningpo             | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 Kwa Hsing       | Chi str     | ...  | Andersen    | Cruise             | do         | ...                    |
| ...   | 7 Iquique         | Ger bq      | 899  | Jessen      | Ilo Ilo            | Ballast    | Melchers and Co        |
| ...   | 8 Brenda          | Br bq       | 291  | Swenson     | Nagasaki           | Sundries   | Mackenzie and Co       |
| ...   | 8 Foochow         | Br str      | 533  | Clegg       | Amoy               | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 8 Gleniffer       | Br str      | 1411 | Norman      | London, &c.        | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 8 Sindh           | Fr str      | 1903 | Lequerré    | Hongkong, &c       | Mails, &c. | Messageries Maritimes  |
| ...   | 8 Nagoya Maru     | Jap str     | 1914 | Walker      | N'saki, Hiogo, &c. | do         | M. B. M. S. S. Co      |
| ...   | 8 Tunsin          | Br str      | 610  | Bowen       | Ningpo             | Sundries   | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 8 Tientsin        | Br str      | 682  | Robinson    | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 8 John Trahey     | Br bq       | 1147 | Ryan        | Victoria, B.C.     | Ballast    | C. & J. Trading Co     |
| ...   | 8 Gervase         | Br str      | 417  | Granger     | Nagasaki           | do         | W. Hewett and Co       |
| ...   | 9 Ardantiene      | Br str      | 411  | Jones       | Nagasaki           | Oil        | M. B. M. S. S. Co      |
| ...   | 9 Glenfruin       | Br str      | 1935 | Hogg        | Swatow             | Sundries   | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 9 Hilda           | Br bq       | 306  | Henningsen  | Keelung            | do         | Nils Moller            |
| ...   | 9 W. C. de Vries  | Br str      | 478  | Smith       | Hankow and Ports   | do         | G. McBain              |
| ...   | 9 Shanghai        | Br str      | 1198 | Martin      | Hankow and Ports   | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 9 Sin Nanzing     | Br str      | 714  | Drage       | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 9 Kiang-teen      | Chi str     | 1079 | Pratt       | Ningpo             | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 10 Hesperia       | Ger str     | 1136 | Petersen    | Hamburg v. Japan   | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 10 Iaiwo          | Br str      | 718  | Friend      | Hankow and Ports   | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 10 Willie         | Br sch      | 274  | Badenoch    | Foochow            | do         | Morris and Co          |
| ...   | 10 Tunsin         | Br str      | 610  | Bowen       | Ningpo             | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 10 Yehsin         | Chi str     | 754  | Deegan      | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 10 Leeyih         | Br bq       | 219  | Cargill     | Amoy               | do         | Morris and Co          |
| ...   | 10 Yoritomo Maru  | Jap str     | 612  | Cotter      | Kuchinotzu         | Ballast    | M. B. Kaeshia          |
| ...   | 11 Amoy           | Br str      | 814  | Herrmann    | H'kong & Canton    | Sundries   | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 11 Newchwang      | Br str      | 557  | Peoples     | Tientsin           | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 11 Kiang foo      | Chi str     | 857  | Morse       | Hankow and Ports   | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 11 King-teen      | Chi str     | 1079 | Pratt       | Ningpo             | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 12 Chin-tung      | Chi str     | 721  | Winsor      | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 12 Peking         | Br str      | 1274 | Goodfellow  | Hankow and Ports   | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 12 Europe         | Br str      | 528  | Davies      | Foochow            | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 12 Hideyoshi Maru | Jap str     | 466  | Gall        | Kuchinotzu         | Ballast    | M. B. Kaeshia          |
| ...   | 12 Sheldrake      | H.M. g-b    | 455  | Bridger     | ...                | ...        | ...                    |
| ...   | 13 Ningpo         | Br str      | 761  | Cass        | H'kong & Canton    | Sundries   | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 13 Argos          | Br bq       | 289  | Johnson     | Nagasaki           | do         | Nils Moller            |
| ...   | 13 Kamtchatka     | Br str      | 702  | Hussey      | C'foo & N'chwang   | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 13 Tunsin         | Br str      | 610  | Bowen       | Ningpo             | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |